#### DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 452 983 PS 029 479

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TITLE Kids Count in Michigan Data Book, 2000: County Profiles of

Child and Family Well-Being.

INSTITUTION Kids Count in Michigan, Lansing.; Michigan League for Human

Services, Lansing.; Michigan's Children, Lansing.

SPONS AGENCY Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.

PUB DATE 2000-00-00

NOTE 403p.; For 1999 Data Book, see ED 433 113. Funding also

provided by the Skillman, Frey, and Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan Foundations, as well as the corporate

fund of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan.

AVAILABLE FROM Kids Count in Michigan, Michigan League for Human Services,

1115 South Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 202, Lansing, MI

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517-487-5436; Fax: 517-371-4546; e-mail: mlhs@pilot.msu.edu;

Web site: http://www.milhs.org (\$15, plus \$3 shipping and

handling. Michigan residents must add sales tax).

PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive

(141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC17 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS At Risk Persons; Birth Weight; Child Abuse; Child Health;

Child Neglect; Child Safety; Child Welfare; \*Children; \*Counties; Demography; Dropout Rate; Early Adolescents; Economically Disadvantaged; Elementary Secondary Education; Lead Poisoning; Lunch Programs; Mortality Rate; Outcomes of Education; Poverty; Prenatal Care; Preschool Education; Reading Skills; Safety; \*Social Indicators; Special Education; State Norms; State Surveys; Statistical Data;

Tables (Data); Violence; \*Well Being; Youth Problems IDENTIFIERS Arrests; \*Indicators; \*Michigan; Out of Home Care;

Vaccination

#### ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book for 2000 examines statewide and county level trends in the well-being of Michigan's children. The statistical portrait is based on indicators of well-being in the areas of: (1) economic security; (2) child health; (3) child safety; (4) adolescence; and (5) education. Part 1 of the data book reviews Michigan's progress on a selected group of child well-being indicators included in the national Healthy People 2000, noting that the state is not close to achieving most of them. Most achievements have been made among the adolescent measures, particularly in reducing violence and pregnancies. Trends in maternal and child health have either been flat throughout the decade or show stalled improvement. Measures for children showed mixed results. Part 2 of the data book features an in-depth discussion of childhood asthma, its effects on children, risk factors for the disease, the scope of the problem in Michigan, initiatives to control and combat asthma, and recommendations for further action. Part 3 summarizes findings of children's well-being compared to other states and summarizes trends represented in the state profile. This part notes that in the past decade, Michigan has shown the most extensive improvements in education and in mortality rates. However, access to health care and economic security worsened between 1988 and 1998. Part 4, comprising the bulk of the



data book, presents profiles of child well-being statewide and for each county. The report concludes with data notes and sources. (KB)



#### Kids Count in Michigan Data Book 2000: County Profiles of Child and Family Well-Being.

#### Jane Zehnder-Merrell

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#### DATA BOOK 2000

County Michigan

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING



# Acknowledgments

he Kids Count in Michigan Data Book 2000 was developed by Jane Zehnder-Merrell of the Michigan League for Human Services (MLHS).

A special thanks for review of drafts to: MLHS staff Ann Marston and Sharon Parks; Michele Corey from Michigan's Children; Beverley McDonald from the Advisory Committee; and Stacie Martinez, graduate intern from School of Social Work at Michigan State University.

Thanks also to Michelle Schellenberg who secured and compiled the data.

# The collection and analysis of data were accomplished with the assistance of the following:

#### Michigan Department of Community Health

Division of Epidemiology

Services

Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics · Sarah Lyon-Callo

- Michael Beebe
- Glen Copeland
- Sharon Crawford
- Kathy Humphrys
- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
- Mary Scoblic

#### Michigan Department of Education

Information Services Linda McDaniels

- Michael Ward
- Special Education Services Dawn Harris
- James Nuttal
- Management and Budget Michigan Department of Michigan Information

· Lee Hunsberger

Services

Gene Schneider

- Therese Cody
- · Kenneth J. Daraga

#### Michigan Department of the Treasury

Office of Revenue

and Tax Analysis

Dan Kitchell

Policy Analysis Division

Central Records Division Michigan State Police

Michigan Community Amy Alderman

Coordinated Child Care Association

> ndependence Agency Children's Protective

Michigan Family

Mark Sullivan

U.S. Census

Poverty Estimate Program Small Area Income and

> Care Division Paul Nelson

Child Development and

Julie Tubbs-Lott

Paul Spata

Sean O'Keefe

## Special recognition is accorded support staff at the Michigan League for Human Services:

- · Tillie Kucharek for her creativity and care in the production of the county pages.
  - Jackie Benson, Phyllis Killips, Mary Logan and Melanie Burnell for their assistance on other aspects of the project

Advisory Committee, who provided their time and expertise in Thanks also to the members of the Kids Count in Michigan shaping the book and planning other project activities. We also extend our thanks to the national Kids Count project staff for their sustained support and technical assistance. Funding is provided by the Annie E. Casey, Skillman, Frey, and Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan Foundations, as well as the corporate fund of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan.

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#### COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING



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Kids Count in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at the state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts to improve the lives of children. The partners in the Michigan project include:

## Michigan League for Human Services

A statewide citizens' organization which seeks to improve human services through research, information dissemination, advocacy, and support services to the state's charitable associations. (For further information, call 517/487-5436 or toll free 800/837-5436)

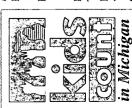
#### Michigan's Children

A statewide, multi-issue, independent, broad-based advocacy group which works with policy-makers, other organizations and the public to improve the quality of life for children and their families. (To contact the Community Advocacy project, call 517/485-3500 or toll free 800/330-8674.)

The 2000 data book is available for \$15 plus tax (shipping and handling – \$3)

# For copies of the book, further information or presentations, contact:

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#### Suggested Citation

Zehnder-Merrell, Jane (2000). Kids Count in Michigan: Data Book 2000: County Profiles of Child Well-Being. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan League for Human Services.

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# Child Well-Belng:

## Progress on

Goals for the

## Vear 2000

The year 2000, marking the end of a decade and of a millennium, provides a pivotal point for assessing the state's progress in child well-being. At the beginning of the decade, national health experts outlined over 300 national objectives to be met by the year 2000 to improve the health status of the American people. Healthy People 2000 was released in September 1990 by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and presented a national blueprint for improving the health of the American people focused on three broad goals:

- · increasing the span of a healthy life
- reducing health disparities
- achieving access to preventive services for everyone



Because Michigan mirrors national rates and trends closely on many child well-being indicators, the national objectives provide an appropriate yardstick for assessing state progress on child well-being. While some of the national measures such as infant mortality and low birth-weight have been regularly examined by Kids Count, several others such as asthma hospitalizations, substance use and teen pregnancy, have not been previously assessed.

This Kids Count report reviews Michigan's progress on a selected group of 16 child well-being indicators included in the national *Healthy People 2000* with the sub-objectives for specific minorities, where possible. <sup>1</sup> Michigan has focused on three priority areas: health risk behaviors; improving survival of the African American male; and, strengthening the health care system. Among the state's current 2000 goals and objectives, only the following six objectives focused on children:<sup>2</sup>

- increase the immunization rate for children under age three to 90 percent
- reduce the pregnancy rate among teens, ages 15-19, to 63 per 1,000 teen females
- reduce the infant mortality rate to 7.5 per 1,000 live births
- reduce the African American infant mortality rate to 14 per 1,000 live births
- reduce preventable mortality among children, ages 1-5
- increase access to primary care for children and adolescents, ages 0-14

It is also important to note that only in the realm of health have objectives been articulated, although clearly other factors like the levels of child poverty play a significant role in the well-being of children.

This Kids Count report uses the broader goals of the national *Healthy People 2000* and focuses on objectives in the area of maternal and infant health, as well as those specific for children and adolescents in other areas such as tobacco, substance abuse, violent and abusive behavior, and unintentional injuries. "Sub-objectives" for minorities, which were established to address increased risk or



Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

1999 data

### Healthy People Goals 2000 for Children Michigan's Status on the

	1998	2000
Maternal and Infant Health	Actual	Goal
Early prenatal care	=	
All pregnant women	81%	%06
African American women	959	%06
Hispanic women	%69	%06
American Indian women	74%	%06
Smoking during pregnancy	17%	10%
Low birth-weight babies		
All babies	%8	2%
African American babies	14%	%6
Infant Mortality [per 1,000 infants]		
All babies	8.2	7.0
African American babies	16.8	11.0
American Indian babies	8.3	8.5

#### Children

Deaths among young children, ages 0-4 [per 100,000 children]	children]	
from drowning	3.4	2.3
from fire	3.4	3.3
Child deaths, ages 1-14 [per 100,000 children]	26	28
Hospitalizations for asthma among children,		
ages 1-14 [per 10,000 children]	33	23

#### Adolescents

A Current substance use among youth, ages 12-17*	A Daily physical education [of high school students]	27%	20%
alcohol	uth, ages 12-17*		
		19%	13%
cigarettes		%91	%9
marijuana		%6	3%
△ Recent heavy drinking			
among high school seniors**	61	37%	28%
A Violent behaviors among youth, ages 14-17	ages 14-17		
[per 100 high school students]			of adjustment of
physical fighting [avg. monthly incidence]	idence]	110	110
carrying weapons [avg. daily incidence, prior 30 days] 67	ence, prior 30 days]	29	98
Suicide deaths, ages 15-19 [per 100,000 youth]	,000 youth]	8.4	8.2
Pregnancy, ages 15-17 [per 1,000 females]	nales]	41	20

Note: Shaded indicators reflect recent rates achieving 2000 goal.

- \*\* Heavy drinking is defined as five or more alcoholic drinks within a few hours.

Current is defined as within the 30 days prior to the survey.

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disparities with the total population, are also included where Kids Count books have reviewed only births to teens in this age group. Clearly a pregnancy registers a significant impact data are available. This analysis presents annual data over pregnancy among teens, ages 15-17, which is featured on each county profile, is discussed in more detail. Previous the 1990s in comparison with the 2000 goal. In addition, in the life of a high school aged student.

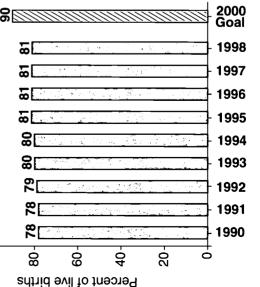
hospitalizations for children. County profile pages this year responses. Asthma is the number one cause of preventable include the asthma hospitalization rate for male and female childhood asthma, including a broad overview of the scope This year's book also features an in-depth discussion of of the problem in the state, as well as local and state children, ages 1-14. Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

# Maternal and Infant Health

Maternal and infant health form the bedrock of community health. Healthy women have healthy infants. Infants who lack a healthy start have their futures compromised at birth. Prospective mothers should have ready access to prenatal care that begins in the first trimester. Yet the uninsurance rates in Michigan are highest (16 percent) for individuals, ages 18-34, in the prime child-bearing years. <sup>3</sup> Low-income uninsured women qualify for public health insurance (Medicaid) only after they become pregnant and are covered only until shortly after delivery.

On the four measures of maternal and infant health reviewed for this report, Michigan made little progress toward the 2000 goals, particularly in recent years. These trends are particularly puzzling in context of a dramatic drop in births to teens who represent a high risk group for late or no receipt of prenatal care, low birth-weight, and infant mortality.

Early prenatal care (first trimester) in Michigan has improved slightly but stalled in recent years below goal.



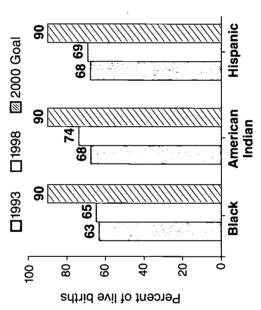
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

### Early Prenatal Care

The share of Michigan mothers starting prenatal care in the first trimester has increased only slightly in the 1990s, leveling off well below the 2000 goal of 90 percent. Between 1990 and 1995, the percentage expanded from 78 to 81 percent where it has remained through 1998.

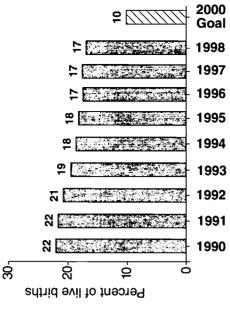
Among Michigan mothers from minority groups, the share of mothers starting prenatal care beginning in the first trimester was significantly lower, and negligible improvement occurred over the 1990s. Less than two-thirds (63%) of African American mothers received care in the first trimester in 1993, and by 1998, this share had grown by only two percentage points. Similiarly among Hispanic mothers, the percentage rose by only one point—from 68 to 69 percent. American Indian mothers registered the biggest gain, six percentage points—from 68 to 74 percent of mothers starting prenatal care in the first trimester.

## Early prenatal care among racial/ethnic minorities in Michigan remains well below goal 2000.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health 1993 was the first year for which data were available for minorities other than African American.

#### Maternal smoking during pregnancy has declined slowly in Michigan, leveling in recent years at rates above goal.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

## **Smoking During Pregnancy**

Maternal smoking during pregnancy dropped by 22 percent in Michigan between 1990 and 1998, falling to fewer than one in five mothers smoking (17%). Despite this drop, it is unlikely Michigan will attain the 2000 goal of 10 percent of mothers smoking during pregnancy. Over the decade, the percentage has dropped by roughly one point each year, and between 1996 and 1998 it essentially lodged at 17 percent.

Unfortunately, the overall decline in smoking during pregnancy in Michigan masks a steady increase of smoking among teen pregnant women (under age 20) since 1993. Almost one of four (24%) of new mothers in this age group smoked during pregnancy in 1998.

Maternal smoking during pregnancy compromises the health of both mother and baby. The mother puts her own health at risk, and the baby is more likely to be born at low birthweight, thereby heightening susceptibility to disease and disability, such as asthma.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

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## Low Birth-Weight Babies

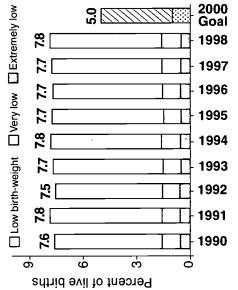
the goal of 5 percent of births being low birth-weight in 2000. Trends in low birth-weight suggest Michigan will not reach Roughly 10,000 infants are born in the state each year at a hovered just below 8 percent of all births over the 1990s. The percent of low birth-weight babies in Michigan has weight below five and a half pounds.

including short, as well as long-term disability, disease and compared to the 2000 goal of 1 percent of all births. These The percentage of those born at "very low birth-weight" steady over the 1990s—around 1.5 percent of all births, (under three and a half pounds) has also remained quite fragile infants face much higher risk of complications, even death.

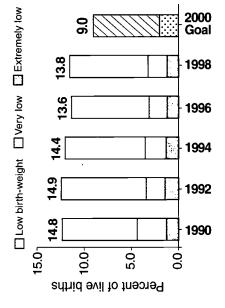
roughly 14 percent in 1998, the share still remains well above While low birth-weight among Michigan's African American infants dropped from almost 15 percent of births in 1990 to the goal of 9 percent. The share of very low birth-weight African American infants persisted above 3 percent, not attaining the goal of 2 percent.



#### low birth-weight babies leaves Michigan Lack of progress in incidence of with rate above goal.



#### African American babies in Michigan Low birth-weight persists among with rates above 2000 goal.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health Low birth-weight is under 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.)

Very low birth-weight is between 1,499 and 750 grams (3 lbs. 5 oz. and 1 lb. 10 oz.)

Extremely low birth-weight is under 750 grams (1 lb. 10 oz.)

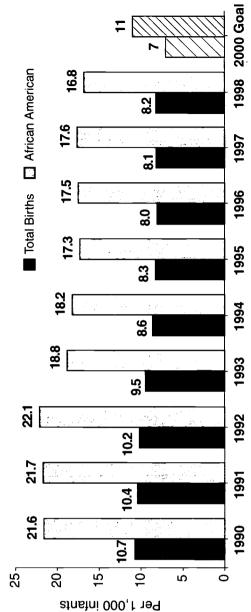
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Significant progress occurred in the 25 percent decline in Michigan's infant mortality rate between 1990 and 1996. Between 1996 and 1998, the rate essentially stalled. At 8.2 deaths per 1,000 infants in 1998, the rate is unlikely to reach the 2000 goal level of 7. Roughly a thousand infants die each year in Michigan before their first birthday.

Among African American infants in Michigan the infant mortality rate declined 22 percent between 1990 and 1998, when it reached its lowest level in the decade. Roughly 17 of every 1,000 African American infants perished during their first year of life, compared to almost 22 in 1990. Despite this trend, the drop has not been steep enough to assure the likelihood of attaining the African American infant mortality 2000 goal rate of 11.

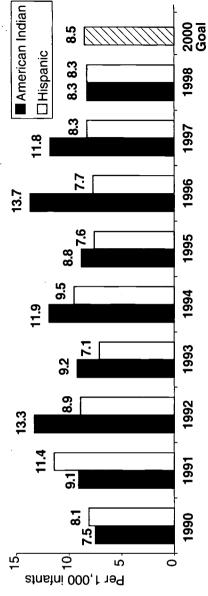
While the American Indian infant mortality rate in Michigan attained the national goal in 1998, it also started the decade below the goal level. These rates in Michigan reflect relatively small numbers—between 6 and 11 deaths each year. Because of the relatively small numbers, one death can shift the rate dramatically, so care should be taken in drawing inferences from these rates.

# Despite improvements, trends in Michigan's infant mortality rates for all babies and African American babies are not dropping steeply enough to attain goal level in 2000



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

# Infant mortality rates among Michigan's American Indians dropped below goal level in 1990 and in 1998.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

No goal was set for Hispanic infants.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

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Of the four indicators measuring child well-being during early and late childhood, three reflected mortality trends. (Unfortunately, other than mortality rates, few indicators track the status of children in this age group.) All three showed improvement over the first eight years of the decade, but the rate of asthma hospitalizations for children, ages 1-14, has remained basically flat over the eight-year period. (A special section on childhood asthma follows this review of 2000 goals.)

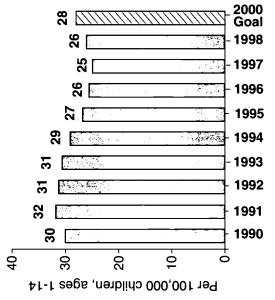
# Fire and Drowning Deaths Among Young Children

In Michigan the goal death rates for children, ages 0-4, from fire and drowning could feasibly be attained in the year 2000. Both rates dropped below the year 2000 goal rates in 1996 and 1997, but rose above the goal level in 1998. The goal of 2.3 drowning deaths among every 100,000 children, ages 0-4, was reached three times over the trend period. In 1998, a total of 13 children of these ages died by drowning.

The goal rate of 3.3 deaths by fire among every 100,000 children in this age group was slightly exceeded in 1998 with a rate of 3.4. A total of 15 of the state's children in this age group died by fire in 1998.

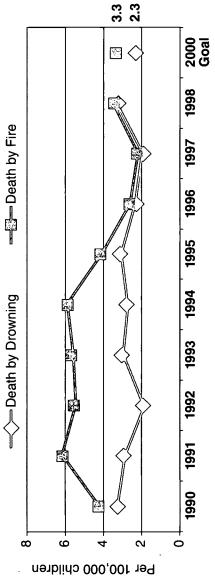
COALS 2000: CHILD FEN

# Child death rate in Michigan dropped below goal in mid-1990s and remained there.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

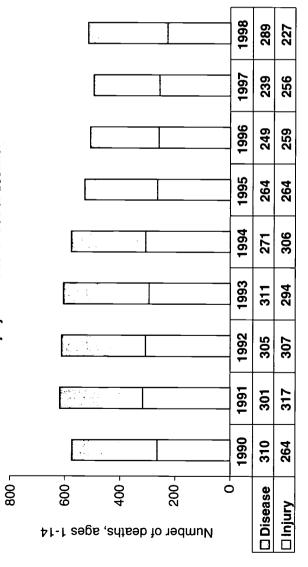
## Michigan death rates for fire and drowning among young children, ages 0-4, fell below goal levels in mid-1990s.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health



## Child deaths from disease increased in Michigan between 1997 and 1998, while injury deaths continued to decline.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

# Hospitalizations for Asthma among Children

hospitalization for asthma and low levels of young children tested for lead poisoning suggest access to preventive care children, ages 1-14, than any other disease. "Preventable" avoid those conditions or substances that exacerbate their symptoms. A sizeable share of Michigan children remain Asthma causes more preventable hospitalizations among appropriate, consistent medical treatment or been able to is the key word. Most children who suffer from asthma never visit the hospital because they have received may be a problem even for those with insurance. uninsured, roughly 8 percent. The high rates of

asthma remained relatively level (above 30) over the eightyear period, it actually dropped below the 2000 goal of 23 hospitalizations per 100,000 children for one year While the Michigan rate of child hospitalizations for 22 in 1994).

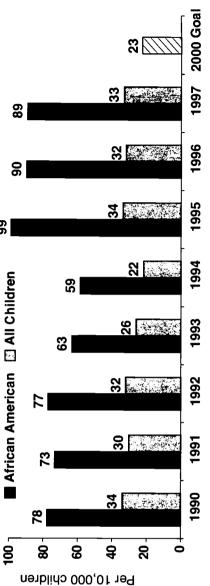
ose precipitously after 1994 and maintained levels triple important to note their hospitalization rates in Michigan nospitalization for African American children, it is Although no national goals were set for asthma hose of white children.

#### Child Deaths

rate reached its lowest point (25), the state's child death rate midway through the decade and have remained below goal goal (28 deaths among every 100,000 children, ages 1-14) through 1998. Between 1990 and 1997, the year when the Child death rates in Michigan achieved the 2000 national dropped by 17 percent.

Deaths from disease increased for the first time since 1993, In 1998, the number of child deaths (516) rose slightly. but deaths from injury continued a five-year decline.

## in Michigan climbed in recent years after dropping below goal in 1994. Rates for asthma hospitalizations among children, ages 1-14,



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

No goal was set for African American children.

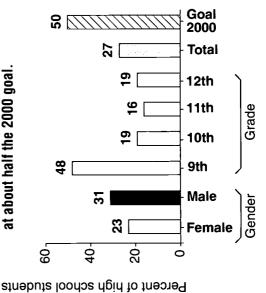
## Adolescents

During their adolescent years, youth form habits and attitudes that shape their adult opportunities and limitations. Of particular concern in recent years are the increasing levels of physical inactivity among youth, the incidence of violence, and the use of substances such as alcohol, marijuana and tobacco. Teen pregnancy and birth rates among young women in their high school years have also been a focus of concern in this era. High school completion and post-secondary skills are critical in order to earn a "living" wage in today's labor market.

## Daily Physical Education

Participation in daily physical education (PE) classes among Michigan's high school students (27%) represents about half the national goal of 50 percent. Participation varies significantly by gender and grade, according to findings from Michigan's 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Almost a third (31%) of male students attended PE every

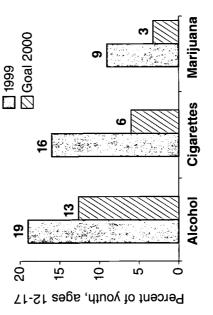
# Daily participation in physical education classes in Michigan high schools stands at about half the 2000 goal.



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Michigan (1999), Michigan Department of Education

day, compared to less than a quarter (23%) of female students. Michigan's male high school students were also more likely to participate in "vigorous" physical activities and do stretching or toning exercises three or more days a week. Michigan's ninth graders (48%) were more than twice as likely to be attending PE daily than high school students in any other grade. No significant differences, however, occurred between white and African American students (the only minority youth with a large enough sample in Michigan for comparison).

# Current substance use among Michigan youth in 1999 persists above goals for 2000.



Source: National Household Survey on Drugs "Current" is defined as within the 30 days prior to the survey.

#### Substance Use

In 1999, one in five Michigan youth, ages 12-17, used alcohol; one in seven smoked cigarettes; and one in ten used marijuana within the prior 30 days. The 1999 "current" (within the 30 days prior to the survey) substance use among Michigan adolescents registered at levels well above the goals for the year 2000. Current alcohol use among Michigan youth was closer to the goal than the other two substances—19 percent of Michigan youth reported current use of alcohol compared to a goal of 13 percent. Alcohol was also the most widely used substance by Michigan youth.

The percentages of Michigan youth reporting current use of cigarettes and marijuana are roughly three times higher than the 2000 goal levels. Cigarettes were used by 16 percent of youth compared to the 2000 goal of 6 percent, with marijuana used by 9 percent compared to a 3 percent goal.

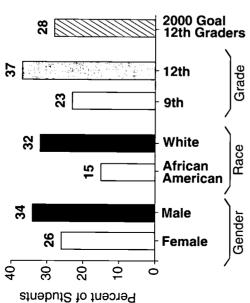
guidelines recommended by the Centers for Disease Control reducing tobacco use. According to the report, the tools, the combined with media and community-based activities, can tobacco settlement funds to implement the comprehensive and Prevention. The report suggested that states could use prevent or postpone smoking in 20 to 40 percent of youth, knowledge and the resources are available to cut smoking implementation of those approaches and methods proven preventable death and disease, the surgeon general of the effective to reduce tobacco use.4 School-based programs, approaches most effective in changing social norms and With cigarettes remaining the nation's leading cause of nationwide are implementing the major components of according to the report. Less than 5 percent of schools United States recently issued a report calling for rates in half by 2010.



Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

C

#### Recent heavy drinking among Michigan's high school seniors in 1999 remained above goal for the year 2000.



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Michigan (1999), Michigan Department of Education

"Recent" heavy drinking is defined by the YRBS as within the past month and by the goal as within the past two weeks.

"Heavy" drinking is defined as five or more drinks within a few hours at least once in the recent time period.

#### Heavy Drinking

among male, white, and twelfth grade students in Michigan compared to the 2000 goal of 28 percent. (The goal defines uses the past month.) Heavy drinking is far more prevalent han among females, African Americans and ninth graders. "recent" within the last two weeks, but the YRBS analysis Heavy use of alcohol has been linked to violence and fatal Almost two of five (37%) Michigan high school seniors indulged in heavy drinking, that is five or more drinks within a few hours at least once within the last month, automobile accidents.

#### Violence

physical fighting and carrying a weapon-among Michigan high school students met the 2000 goal. For every 100 The 1999 incidence on both indicators of violence—

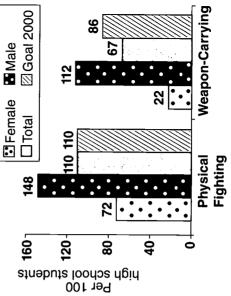
Michigan students, 110 physical fights occurred each month during the past year. Almost half of those students had only during the previous 12 months - exactly meeting the 2000 students reported having been in at least one physical fight been involved in one incident, but 3 percent of all students goal. Over a third (35%) of all Michigan high school nad been involved in 12 or more fights.

The incidence of weapon (knife, club, gun) carrying among students) in 1999 fell well below the 2000 goal of 86. (The ncidence is an estimate based on the number of times Michigan high school students (67 incidents per 100 students reported carrying a weapon.)

roughly a third of those carrying a weapon, that weapon was a gun. Of the 6 percent of all Michigan high school students ikely to report physical fighting and carrying weapons than occasion. Ninth graders and males were significantly more according to findings from the 1999 Michigan YRBS. For majority reported having carried a gun on more than one carried a weapon during the past 30 days, half of those reported having carried a weapon on six or more days, While only 16 percent of all students reported having who reported carrying a gun in the past 30 days, the females and twelfth graders.

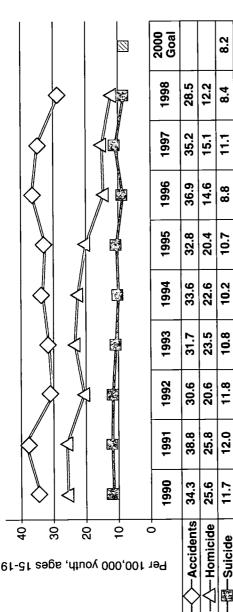


#### physical fighting and carrying weapons. Michigan high school students meet goals for reduction in



Weapon carrying reflects average daily incidence in the prior 30 days. Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Michigan 1999 Physical fighting reflects average monthly incidence. Weapon was defined as knife, club or gun. . Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

# Rates for injury deaths among Michigan youth, ages 15-19, drop; suicide rate dips near goal.



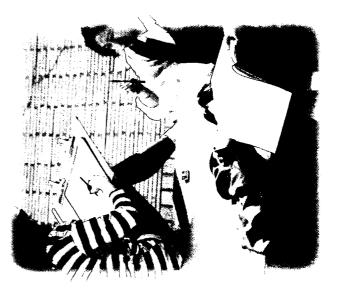
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

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100,000.5 It is feasible that the goal of 8.2 such deaths could The rate of suicide deaths among the state's youth, ages 15suicide deaths (58) that occurred in 1998 was the lowest in be attained by the year 2000 in Michigan. The number of 19, has fallen over the 1990s to 8.4 deaths among every the previous 18 years.

students reported having made at least one suicide attempt Reported suicide attempts among Michigan high school students dropped between 1997 and 1999, particularly among male students.6 In 1997, one in ten high school in the previous year, compared to 8 percent in 1999.

accidents involving a motor vehicle. Fortunately those rates 29defined goals for suicide deaths in this age group, the other wo causes of injury deaths have claimed the lives of many more youth. The majority (58%) of the deaths for this age group resulted from an accident, with four of five of such teens, ages 15-19, in 1998. While the national goals only Suicides represented 17 percent of all injury deaths for



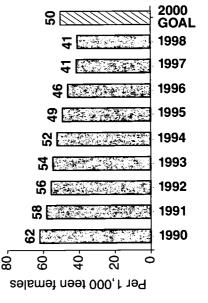
100,000 youth between 1990 and 1998; the homicide death nave also declined significantly over the eight-year period. The accident death rate dropped from 34 to 27 deaths per ate plummeted from 26 to 12.

#### Pregnancy

into 1997 to 41 such pregnancies where it stayed in 1998—a Michigan's pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17, represents the 1990s and attained the goal of 50 pregnancies per 1,000 national goal. The rate began dropping at the beginning of the most consistent improvement in child well-being over teens, ages 15-17, in 1995. The rate continued its decline the decade as well as the most solid achievement of a 34% decrease compared to 1990.

Muskegon County, with 63 pregnancies among 1,000 female teens, had the highest pregnancy rate for this age group, and counties had pregnancy rates for this age group below the national goal. A total of 23 counties had pregnancy rates over the national goal of 50 pregnancies per 1,000 teens, Huron County the lowest with nine such pregnancies. Even at the beginning of the decade, most Michigan ages 15-17, in 1990; in 1998 only 12 counties did.

ages 15-17, reached 2000 goal in 1995 and continued to fall. Pregnancy rate for Michigan teens,



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

Monroe -29%/

Lenowee -26%

. Branch . . + 14%

33% 33%

Berrien 44%

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St. Clair -13% Sanilac: +7% Macomb -29% Lapeer -26% 42% 42% Oakland -30% Tuscola -31% -30% -30% Alcona Washtenaw -39% Livingston -40% intmorency +46% : 7 Saginaw 42% 0gemaw -47% Oscodo Shiawasee -22% Sabella : Midland :+24% :- -15% Gladwin -21% Jackson --20% Ingham -19% Manistae Wexford Missaukee Roscommon – 60% + +23% +33% Grafiet 76% Clinton --26% Clare -13% Eaton +9%+ Kalkaska –11% Montcolm -16% Calhoun -34% lonia -14% Lutrim -36% Mackinac -21% Osceola : +45% : Mecosta -9% -14% Grand Traverse +12% Kalamazoo -31% Kent 17% Newaygo | Lake -24% Allegan -35% Benzie Schookraft Van Buren -32% Ottawa -10% Muskegon -22% Alger Delta -38% No rate could be calculated Decreased 30-49% Decreased 50-70% Decreased 1-29% Increased 0-50% Marquette -29% Dickinson –12% 퉏

> their rates. Only 16 counties sustained increases in their teen rates could be calculated for both years reflected declines in Huron and Crawford counties also experienced the biggest 1990 and 1998. Most (56) of the state's 74 counties where Presque Isle and Montmorency counties made the largest drops, over 60 percent, in teen pregnancy rates between pregnancy rates for this age group. Rates in Osceola, umps of 45 percent or more.

practices and methods, according to experts. Recent findings raised concerns about the shift to promoting abstinence from have resulted mostly from more responsible sexual decision-American teens still remain two and three times higher than since it accounts for only about a quarter of the recent drop from a survey of public school sex education teachers have national and state funding have also played a role in these those in other industrialized nations, the downward trend sexual activity as the only pregnancy prevention method, The sustained declines in teen pregnancy over the 1990s making among teens and increased use of contraceptive Institute.7 Broad-based community efforts supported by rends. Although rates of pregnancy and birth among in teen pregnancy, according to the Alan Guttmacher over the 1990s is encouraging.

#### Summary and Conclusions

the area of maternal and infant health, either the trend is flat reduction of violence and pregnancies. On the measures in through the decade (prenatal care and low birth-weight) or The decline in infant mortality among American Indians is improvement has stalled in recent years (infant mortality). Clearly this review of progress toward the goals 2000 for occurred among adolescent measures, specifically in the achieving most of them. The achievements have mainly child well-being reveals that Michigan is not close to based on small numbers so caution must be used in interpreting annual trends.

mortality rates have dropped, but access to care as measured showed no improvement. The escalation in hospitalization rates for asthma among African American children is also by preventable asthma hospitalizations for all children The measures for children have shown mixed results: cause for concern.

only area where specific objectives have been developed: no these indicators. As Michigan and its communities enter the objectives that relate more closely to local rates on some of This analysis highlights those areas where the state and its communities need to focus their energies to assure a better new century, setting specific objectives for improved child future for the state's children. Unfortunately, health is the well-being would provide a focus for program and policy apparent that communities throughout the state could set economic security, education, and child safety. It is also such objectives have been articulated in the realm of decisions, as well as the allocation of resources.





#### **Endnotes**

- Although Michigan-specific 2000 goals were developed by the state's Department of Public Health in the early 1990s, with departmental changes this initiative was abandoned.
- Healthy Michigan 2000: Second Edition. Preliminary Strategic Plan. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Community Health.
- Jennifer M. Haley and Stephen Zuckerman. Health Insurance, Access, and Use: Michigan (Tabulations from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families). Assessing the New Federalism at the Urban Institute. (July 2000) Table 12.
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- goal; for example, goals for motor vehicle crash deaths are defined for Suicide is the only injury death with this age group defined in the Š
  - 1999 Michigan Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Executive Summary. Lansing, MI: Michigan State Board of Education. (2000) Page 3. 9
- "Trends toward Abstinence-Only Sex Ed Means Many U.S. Teenagers are not Getting Vital Messages About Contraception" News Release (October 11, 2000). New York, New York: The Alan Guttmacher Institute.

# Asthma among

## Ghildren

This special section on childhood asthma highlights the increased prevalence of this disease among the state's children and its impact on not only the children, but their families and communities. The level of asthma hospitalizations across Michigan communities signals lack of access to preventive care, as well as troubling environmental issues. The uneven incidence of childhood asthma across the state's communities reveals a heavier impact on disadvantaged children.



#### What is asthma?

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways characterized by shortness of breath, tightness in the chest, and a feeling of suffocation. It is the leading cause of serious illness among children and the number one cause of preventable hospitalizations of children in Michigan.¹ Nationwide the prevalence of the disease has been on the rise since the early 1980s across all age, sex and racial groups, but children are affected more than adults, and African Americans more than whites.²

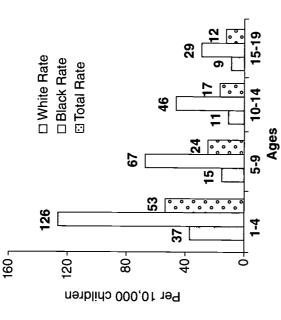
# What are the effects of asthma on children?

Young children, ages 1-4, have higher rates of hospitalization for the disease, and suffering from severe asthma can limit their activities. Such constraints can compromise developmental progress. Poor, African American, Hispanic and male children are at highest risk of suffering acute asthma symptoms.

Asthma causes more school absences than any other chronic childhood disease. Children who are frequently absent from school have difficulty maintaining skills at grade level and performing satisfactorily on state standardized achievement tests, such as the MEAP. High levels of absenteeism and low grades increase the risk of dropout as children fall behind in their studies.

The economic well-being of families is compromised when parents frequently must stay at home with children too sick to go to school. Over the last ten years, such lost work costs related to asthma have risen by 88 percent.<sup>3</sup> Parents who frequently miss work may lose wages or even their jobs, thereby destabilizing family income and increasing parental stress. Indirect costs associated with the disease such as lost workdays and school absences climbed faster than direct medical costs between 1985 and 1994, according to the latest estimates of the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America.<sup>4</sup>

# Young children and African American children have highest rates of hospitalization for asthma in Michigan.



Source: Michigan In-Patient Data Base, Michigan Hospital Association. 1990-97

## Who is at risk of the disease?

The most important risk factor for asthma is a family history of allergic diseases. Research has also linked the disease among young children to exposure to tobacco smoke during or after pregnancy and household dust mites. Limited evidence suggests exposure to cockroaches and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) may also play a role. Numerous environmental factors, however, can trigger asthma, such as:

- indoor and outdoor air pollution, for example, tobacco or wood smoke, scented cosmetics or perfumes, industrial emissions, vehicle exhaust, smog, vapors from household cleaners and gas stoves
  - household dust mites in beds, carpets, pillows, mattresses, and furniture
- animal dander, saliva, fur, feathers, urine or feces

Endnotes for this section are on p. 19.

- · molds and fungi
- · pollens from trees, grass, and weeds
- changes in weather or temperature

Studies have also identified aspirin and persistent "heartburn" (medically known as gastroesophageal reflux) as other triggers for asthma attacks.

The disease has afflicted children in poor, urban, and minority communities most acutely.<sup>5</sup> Considerable evidence suggests that the environmental conditions in urban areas may contribute to the higher rates of asthma among African Americans. Over 80 percent of Michigan's African American babies are born to mothers in the state's largest cities.<sup>6</sup> Air pollutants such as acidic air particles, sulfur dioxide and ozone, are far more prevalent in poor and minority communities.<sup>7</sup> Inadequate access to preventive health care may also play a role.

Although asthma cannot be cured, it can be managed. Effective management involves addressing the triggers as well as the symptoms. A child with asthma should be able to enjoy normal childhood activities and avoid hospitalization or emergency room visits. Limiting the child's exposure to conditions or substances that trigger an attack and providing the child with ongoing medical treatment and prescribed medications control the symptoms of the disease. Health providers and parents need to work together to monitor the pattern of attacks and teach the child to recognize the signs and symptoms of asthma and the appropriate responses.

## What is the scope of the problem?

The prevalence<sup>8</sup> of the disease in the nation has reached epidemic proportions. Between 1980 and 1994, the rate of asthma among young children, ages 0-4, rose by 150 percent– affecting 58 of every 1,000 children in 1994 compared to 22 in 1980.<sup>9</sup> Rates for children, ages 5-14, climbed by 74 percent—from 43 to 74 of every 1,000 children. More boys than girls suffer from the disease.<sup>10</sup>

Asthma is the most common chronic childhood disease; it now affects 8 percent of Michigan's children—nearly 180,000 children.<sup>11</sup> Hospitalization and emergency room visit rates for asthma provide a measure of those



# Hospitalization rates for asthma rose dramatically among Michigan's African American children in the mid-1990s.

	-	4		1997	113	65	26	15
1				1996	113	99	23	14
		4		1995	129	89	24	14
	1			1994	92	40	17	10
	<b>,</b>	1		1993	81	46	22	14
				1992	98	26	28	17
		À		1991	94	52	26	17
				1990	96	28	32	19
•	eu; ag		000,0l 19	d d		- <b>△</b> - Black Female	—□— White Male	-<-> → White Female

Source: Michigan In-Patient Data Base, Michigan Hospital Association

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What is being done about asthma in Michigan? statistics reveal that African American children are four times dindren who are severely afflicted by the disease. National

as likely to be treated for an asthma attack in an emergency

room as their white counterparts (19 visits among every

their asthma medication while at school or school activities. recent state legislation has improved children's access to Michigan is one of twelve states<sup>18</sup> awarded a grant in the Prevention (CDC) to initiate efforts to track asthma rates nitiatives to control and combat childhood asthma, and and develop and implement strategies for combating year 2000 from the Centers for Disease Control and Michigan communities have undertaken numerous the disease. 1,000 African American children compared to 5 among white children).12 Younger children were also more likely to receive 10,000 compared to 81).13 Asthma accounts for almost a fifth Children, ages 1-14, who required hospitalization for asthma

comprehensive, statewide approach to the implementation surveillance of the disease and provide a framework for a with experts from health care systems, asthma coalitions, providers. MASPI has developed a plan to improve state Michigan Asthma Strategic Planning Initiative (MASPI) Michigan Department of Community Health created the governmental agencies, school districts, and health care initiative (MASPI): At the beginning of this year, the managed care organizations, drug companies, state The Michigan Asthma Strategic Planning of prevention efforts.19

children, ages 1-14, in Michigan have remained steady except

however, increased over those eight years, rising from 78

hospitalizations for every 10,000 children to 89 in 1997.

Hospitalization rates for asthma also reflect dramatic

for a drop in 1994. Rates for African American children,

Between 1990 and 1997, asthma hospitalization rates for

Although hospitalization rates decrease as children get older,

young African American children (126 per 10,000) were

three times higher than their white counterparts (37).

hospitalization for asthma. The hospitalization rates for

the disparity in hospitalization rates for the disease between

African American and white children persists.

in Michigan usually stayed two days, according to an analysis

of all pediatric emergency room visits in the U.S., according

to the American Lung Association.

emergency room treatment than older children (121 per

of the period between 1990 and 1997.14 Young children, ages

1-4, and African American children had the highest rates of

The program may expand statewide with funding from the to children, ages 8-11, on ways to avoid severe asthmatic Open Airways for Schools: Many schools in Detroit Association. The program provides six one-hour lessons coping strategies. Approximately 400 Michigan schools, mostly in urban areas, are participating in the program. episodes. It promotes management of the disease and education program developed by the American Lung Environmental Protection Agency and other sources. Airways for Schools (OAS), a school-based asthma and throughout Michigan are participating in Open

child hospitalizations for asthma significantly higher than the

state rate (30): Berrien (33), Jackson (40), Genesee (40),

Saginaw (43), Washtenaw (45), Benzie (47), and Wayne

(53).16 While children in Wayne County represented 22

Children in seven Michigan counties experienced rates of

were higher than for girls—38 per 10,000 compared to 22.15

differences by gender. Overall hospitalization rates for boys

percent of the total state child population, they accounted for 43 percent of the state's child hospitalizations, ages 0-17, for

asthma in 1998.17 In contrast, rates of hospitalizations for

children, ages 1-14, were the lowest in Manistee (8) and

Delta (10) counties. Other northern counties also had

relatively low rates of such hospitalizations.

planning to provide asthma education and school-based representatives from the public and private sectors with asthma coalitions, comprised of various community coalition is structured differently, all provide or are Michigan Asthma Coalitions: Michigan has 11 the overall goal of improving the quality of life for asthma sufferers and their families. Although each

beginning of the decade, almost half have coalesced in the intervention. While a few of the coalitions formed at the last few years.

child would not have ready access to medication to relieve school districts and school personnel from civil liability if they permit children to keep their asthma medication with usually relieved through the use of medication in inhalers. New Michigan Legislation: Asthmatic symptoms are Until this year, most Michigan school districts required personnel in the main office. This policy could mean a an acute asthmatic attack. A state law20 now exempts school children to leave their inhalers with school them at school or at school-sponsored programs.



Endnotes for this section are on p. 19.

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# What more can be done about asthma in Wichigan?

Despite advancements in the diagnosis and treatment of asthma, hospitalizations for the disease have increased dramatically among African American children in the state. The racial disparity in hospitalizations highlights the importance of assuring access to quality health care, including medication, equipment and education services, in minority communities. These families may not be receiving information about allergy prevention and ongoing asthma treatment. Reducing the relatively high levels of adult smoking in Michigan should be a priority. Other environmental causes and triggers of the disease also must be addressed. Communities need to know when and where the disease occurs to assess what environmental factors may be causing or contributing to the problem.

• Increase access to health care: Since children in minority communities are also more likely to have Medicaid health coverage,<sup>21</sup> the state should include an



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### Asthma Resources

Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (AAFA) Michigan Chapter

17520 West 12 Mile Road, Suite 102 Southfield, MI 48076-1943

(248) 557-8050 or (888) 444-0333

www.aafa.org

American Lung Association of Michigan 26555 Evergreen Road, Suite 375 Southfield, MI 48076

(248) 359-LUNG or (800) LUNGUSA for the

nearest office
www.lungusa.org or www.alam.org

Michigan Department of Community Health www.mdch.state.mi.us

Bureau of Epidemiology

- Sarah Lyon-Callo, Asthma Surveillance Coordinator 517/335-9315 or LyonCalloS@state.mi.us
- Robert Wahl, Environmental Epidemiogist 517/335-9151 or wahlr@state.mi.us
- Cheryl Schott, Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Control

517/335-9713 or schottC@state.mi.us

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality – Air Quality Division Laura DeGuire 517/335-6985 or deguirel@state.mi.us

Laura DeGuire 517/335-6985 or deguirel@state.mi.us Mary Lee Hultin 517/373-9845 or hultinm@state.mi.us www.deq.state.mi.us/aqd/eval/amu99airrpt.htm

assessment of the level of asthma hospitalizations as a component of quality assurance for managed care providers. Children who are not properly diagnosed and/ or not provided with appropriate medications and education about the disease are more likely to need emergency room treatment or hospitalization. Policies to ensure access to effective asthma treatment need to be developed.

Michigan, children are more likely to live with adults who smoke than those in most other states. The state places in the top fifth of states with the fourth highest incidence of cigarette smoking among both adult age groups, ages 18-25, and 26 and older, according to 1999 survey findings. Most (91%) adult smokers in households with children smoke in some or all areas of the home. An estimated 716,000 children in Michigan are exposed to tobacco smoke at home. Children exposed to tobacco smoke are at greater risk of respiratory infections and the development of asthma.<sup>23</sup> Such exposure also triggers asthma attacks and increases their severity. The state should fund a more

aggressive campaign to educate the public about the negative effects of secondhand smoke on children.

- Improve housing quality for low-income children and their families. The quality of housing available to low-income families may aggravate asthma. Local housing agencies can work with landlords and low-income families to assess housing conditions. Financial or regulatory incentives could encourage landlords to upgrade ventilation systems; use integrated pest management practices; and repair roofs, windows, plumbing and other potential sources of mold and fungi.<sup>24</sup>
- Institute and expand community-based programs to improve home environments. Families with limited resources may need assistance to reduce household mites and other indoor allergens. For example, grant-funded community programs could provide "allergen-proof" slipcovers for pillows and mattresses, high filtration vacuums, dehumidifiers, or mini-blinds (to replace old drapes).<sup>25</sup>

Endnotes for this section are on p. 19.

'...nprove the air quality in schools. Older schools often have poorly maintained heating and ventilation systems, as well as molds from moisture problems. The state could take a leadership role in assessing the air quality in schools located in areas with high concentrations of child hospitalizations for asthma.

- **Expand asthma education.** Local schools, child care settings, and other places children and their families frequent should make education about the disease and its effective prevention a priority.
- Encourage and support community-based initiatives. Communities need technical support and data in order to make appropriate interventions. Michigan should maintain and expand its existing programs for asthma prevention and control with data, education and training, and prevention research efforts at the local levels. For example, data should be collected to identify the number of school-aged children with asthma and the number of absences from school because of the disease.
- developed by MASPI should be funded to support long-term statewide goals for asthma control and coordinate effective prevention efforts. More research is needed to investigate a possible correlation between asthma and urban environments, and to determine why asthma affects minority and younger children at disproportionate rates so that effective prevention strategies can be developed. Helping to develop standardized measures to be used across the state would assist communities and the state as a whole to make appropriate interventions.

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- Lung Disease in Minorities (1999). Focus: Asthma. American Lung Association. (www.lungusa.org/pub/minority/f-asthma.html - October 2000).
- National Hospital Discharge Survey conducted annually by the National Center for Health Statistics (MMWR vol. 47 SS1). Incidence was determined by the number of hospital discharges of children under 15 where asthma was the primary or secondary diagnosis.
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  - 13. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1995 data.
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- Per 10,000 children, ages 1-14. Michigan Department of Community Health, Division of Epidemiology Services. (Michigan In-Patient Data Base, 1990 through 1997, Michigan Hospital Association).
  - Hospitalization rate for children under age 15 in 1997, Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Community Health.
- Data on preventable hospitalizations from the website of the Michigan Department of Community Health (www.mdch.mi.us)
- 18. The other states awarded the grant were: California, Colorado,

- Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Oregon, and Vermont. (Announcement from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Atlanta, GA. August 2000).
  - Bureau of Epidemiology and the Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Control, Michigan Department of Community Health.
    - .. Public Act 10 of 2000, effective March 7, 2000.
- Jennifer M. Haley and Stephen Zuckerman. Health Insurance, Access, and Use: Michigan (Tabulations from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families). Assessing the New Federalism at the Urban Institute. (July 2000) Table 4. Almost half (47%) of Black non-Hispanic children are covered by Medicaid; 19% Hispanic children; 17% other non-Hispanic; and 8% of white children.
  - Summary of Findings from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies p. 59 (August 2000).
    - 23. Clearing the Air: Asthma and Indoor Air Exposures. Institute of Medicine. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press p. 11 (2000)
      - Adapted from Priorities in Prevention: Responding to the Asthma Epidemic. Partnership for Prevention. Washington D.C. p. 3 (www.prevent.org/Winword/Pinp 0900 Asthmal.pdf - September 2000)
- 25. Ibid.



Kids Count in Michigan • 2000 Data Book

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The first part of this section presents a summary of the national KIDS COUNT 2000 Data Book findings on the status of child well-being in Michigan, as compared to other states in the nation. The state rates and ranks on the ten core KIDS COUNT indicators in the national publication provide a context for the updated 1998 information in this state report. The second part of this section summarizes the state trends in the five areas of child well-being presented by the state profile of this report. The state report includes information such as child safety (child welfare) and performance on the MEAP not contained in the annual national report.

## Michigan in the Nation

According to the latest national KIDS COUNT data book, Michigan ranked in the bottom half of the states in child well-being with a composite ranking of 29th among the 50 states. This ranking placed Michigan below all other Great Lakes states, except Illinois, according the national report for 2000.

Among the ten core Kids Count indicators, Michigan made its best showing on the four "teen" indicators, ranking in the top half of the states on each. For example, the state ranked 14th on its relatively small share (7%) of "idle" teens, ages 15-19 and 15th on its share (8%) of teens, ages 15-19, who were high school dropouts. Michigan's rates of teen births and teen injury deaths also ranked the state in the top half—19th and 23rd respectively. The death rate for children, ages 1-14, placed Michigan 25<sup>th</sup>.

On indicators of maternal and infant health and economic security, Michigan ranked in the bottom half of the states. The state's worst ranking occurred with its infant mortality rate: an infant in Michigan faced a greater risk of not

surviving its first year than one in 37 other states. The state's child poverty rate (19%) and percent of children living with a parent(s) without full-time year-round employment (28%) were higher than those of 29 other states. They were also the highest among the Great Lakes states.

The median income of families with children in Michigan was \$48,700, roughly \$5,000 higher than the national level (\$43,400).¹ While Michigan was 11th among the states in its median income of families with children, it dropped to 26th in its relatively high percentage of children in extreme poverty—those living in a family with income at half the poverty level—\$6,665 for a family of three. Such dire poverty affected one of every 13 of the state's children.

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The health indicators also reflected troubling incongruities. While Michigan's percentage of low-income children without health insurance was 16 percent (a ranking of 11<sup>th</sup>) compared to 25 percent in the nation, the state's percentage of fully immunized two-year-olds (79%) ranked it 32<sup>rd</sup> in the nation.<sup>2</sup>

## Review of Michigan Trends

The updated Michigan trends in key areas of child wellbeing show the most extensive improvements were in education—as measured by performance on a standardized test—and the mortality rates for all age groups. At the same time, access to health care and economic security worsened over the decade between 1988 and 1998.

Among the fourteen key indicators of child well-being reviewed in this annual state data book, the largest improvement occurred in the share of fifth graders performing at a proficient level on the Michigan Education Assessment Program science test—a 38 percent increase. In the 1998-99 school year more than a third (35%) of fifth graders demonstrated such proficiency, compared to about a quarter (26%) in 1995-96, the first year of this version of the test. In contrast, however, only roughly a fifth (22%) of the state's eighth graders performed proficiently in science in 1998-99—about the same as in 1995-96 (21%). This pattern is especially troubling since usually scores rise quickly after the first year as curriculum aligns with test requirements.

Many advocates are concerned that the same level of investment that is being devoted to establishing standards is not being directed into developing the institutional capacity to enable students to attain the requisite mastery of skills and content.

Michigan and Its (	ts Counties	es.	
Indicator	% Change in State	# of Counties Ranked	# of Count
Improved			
Fifth graders proficient in science	38	82	8
Infant mortality	27	27	24
Child deaths, ages 1-14	25	16	12
Teen deaths by accident, homicide, suicide - ages 15-19	24	17	13
High school dropouts	23	82	29
Substantiated victims of abuse/neglect	9	80	50
Births to teens, ages 15-17	4	70	26
Worsened			
Eighth graders proficient in science	2	80	44
Child poverty, ages 0-17	2	83	24
Low birth-weight	∞	11	17
Children in out-of-home care	13	80	33
Free/reduced price lunch	36	82	2
Children in investigated families	46	83	18
Inadequate prenatal care	89	70	35
ر			

Endnotes for this section are on p. 21.

The most substantial improvements in child well-being in the decade between 1986-88 and 1996-98 occurred in the declines in mortality rates for infants, children, and teens. Infant mortality rates dropped by 27 percent; mortality rates for children, ages 1-14, declined 25 percent; and the rates for teen deaths caused by accidents, homicide or suicide decreased by 24 percent. Such a sizeable improvement in infant mortality meant that roughly 1,100 infants in Michigan died each year before their first birthday in the years 1996 through 1998, compared to 1,600 on average during 1986-88.

The small populations and relatively low numbers of deaths in many Michigan counties meant that mortality rates could be calculated for only the most populous counties. For example, only 27 of Michigan's 83 counties were included in the rankings for infant mortality; 16 for child deaths; and 17 for teen deaths. Almost all ranked counties registered improvement in the trend period. The two or three counties with worsening trends were not consistent across age groups. For example, Calhoun County reflected the largest drop in infant mortality (44%) over the decade, but it was one of only three counties with an increase in child deaths. Similarly, Muskegon County was one of two counties with an increase (31%) in teen injury deaths, but its child death rate decreased by almost a third.

The most severe worsening in child well-being over the trend decade occurred in the 68 percent increase in the share of mothers receiving inadequate prenatal care.<sup>3</sup> In 1996-98, almost 9 percent of mothers of newborns received inadequate care, compared to 5 percent in 1986-88. This change may reflect more women with a weak relationship to a health care provider or less mobility or access to health care sites. The infants of these mothers may also be less likely to receive their immunizations and other early preventive care.

While the state overall sustained a large increase in the share of mothers with inadequate prenatal care, an almost equal number of counties improved and worsened: 35 improved and 33 worsened. The largest counties such as Wayne and Macomb, suffered some of the most dramatic increases in inadequate prenatal care.

Also troubling is the 49 percent increase in the rate of children in families where an allegation of child abuse or neglect merited an investigation. Between 1988 and 1999, the rate jumped from 44 of every 1,000 children to 66. Roughly 166,000 children in the state lived in a family that was investigated for child abuse and neglect in 1998, compared to 108,000 in 1988. Some of this increase may be due to recent changes in state and county policies such as a more standardized referral intake assessment process. In 1993, 43 percent of complaints were investigated compared to 48 percent in 1998. Even with an increase in investigations, substantiations of neglect or abuse decreased 6 percent over this same period.

have essentially leveled. The latest child poverty data for the free and reduced prices in the school lunch program. In only 1998. In the state as a whole, almost a third (31%) of school however, the shares of children participating in the program state from the U.S. Census Bureau show a steady decline in While more families may have incomes above poverty level children eligible for school-based nutrition programs at 130 five counties did such participation drop between 1989 and The erosion in family economic security affected the most counties as reflected in the increase in children receiving children received free and reduced prices in the 1998-99 school year compared to less than a quarter (23%) at the beginning of the decade. Since the 1996-97 school year, child poverty over the 1990s since a peak in 1991-93.4 in the late 1990s with the growth in the economy, such improvements may only be marginal, still leaving their and 185 percent of poverty.

#### **Endnotes**

- Kids Count Data Book 2000. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. p. 96.
- Low income is defined as family income at less than twice the federal
  poverty threshold or \$32,552 for a family of four in 1997. This
  definition was used in the distribution of funds for the State Children's
  Health Insurance Program, passed by Congress in 1997. With these
  funds, Michigan expanded Medicaid coverage and set up the MIChild
  program.
- Inadequate prenatal care is defined as no care at all or care that began in third trimester or comprised fewer than five visits during a pregnancy of 34 weeks or more.
- Analysis of the data from the Current Population Survey (March supplement US Census Bureau) by the Population Reference Bureau, 1992-2000



Kids Count in Michigan • 2000 Data Bock

## Population (1998)

9,817,242	2,529,966	818,031	1,018,948	
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12	

tat population	7,011,24
tal child population	2,529,96
~Ages 0-5	818,03
~Ages 6-12	1,018,94
~Ages 13-17	692,98
-African American	17.8
-American Indian	0.8
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7
-White	79.8

Unemployment

rate (1999)

Rate

Number

302,544

169,621

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

➤ Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Ramily support (1999)

8 %

351,183

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> > Average weekly cost (full-time)

Regulated slots¹

➤ Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

\$104

135,447 %99 10.0%

79,063

38

17,029

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4

Females

Males

> Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

30,317

21.7% 0.4%

578,764 11,163

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

4.0%	
	al group.
	included in a racial g
	F-4
	also beer
ınıç	panics have also beer
-Hispa	Hispa

income (1995)

3.8% Median family

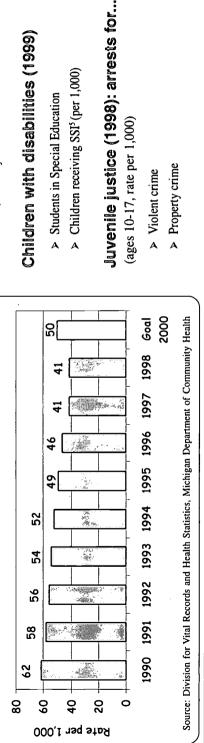
\$35,940

133,649	34%	16%
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

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# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17





13%

213,428

34,252

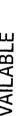
➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

> Students in Special Education

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KIBS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK  ${f 5}$  ()

12.0

13,491

▶ Property crime ▶ Violent crime

2.4

2,727

22 STATE PROFILE

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## **MICHIGAN**

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rate	<b>year</b> Rate²	Recent year Number Rate	t year Rate²	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse Better
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						■ Michigan
► Child poverty		475,417	19.1%	517,850	20.1%	* (of 83) * (cf 83)	10 01
ages 5-17 ⁻ages 5-17		299,276	17.2%	327,993	17.7%	(e) (e) * (of 83)	3
<ul><li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li></ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	343,582	23.1%	520,060	31.5%	* (0f 82)	36 5 25 25
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Inadequate prenatal care		7,319	5.3%	11,810	8.8%	(0L fo) *	· 受養者等機関係でするのではれる
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		9,956	7.2%	10,279	7.7%	* (of 77) * (of 27)	8 miss
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		641	34.2	905	25.5	(91 fo) *	25
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
<ul><li>Children in investigated families</li></ul>		108,578	44.1	166,160	65.7	* (of 83)	70 次秦安治 经日本
		25,316	10.3	24,505	9.7	(08 fo) *	9
Children in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>		14,009	5.7	16,218	6.4	(08 fo) *	13   13
for abuse or neglect		9,271	3.7	10,661	4.2	* (of 76)	15 "
-for delinquency		2,343	1.0	3,616	4.	* (of 57)	50
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		6,188	27.9	5,486	26.8	* (of 70)	4
➤ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		999	75.3	393	57.4	* (of 17)	24
> High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	23,998	6.0%	19,777	4.6%	* (of 82)	23
Education							
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						
		31,438	25.6%	42,106	35.3%	* (of 82)	38
<ul><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		24,063	20.7%	26,049	21.8%	(of 80)	S ===
		,					Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK



## Population (1998)

11,108	2,239	622	895
> Total population	Total child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12

Total cities population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	

Unemployment

rate (1999)

-Ages 13-17	722
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	0.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	98.4%
~Hispanic	1.4%

Child care and early education (2000)	<b>a</b>
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	292
-Per 100 children, ages 0-122	19
> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$86
> Children in subsidized care	. 134
-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	%0 <i>L</i>
Family support (1999)	Number
> Children receiving food stamps	248
▶ Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	73

11% Rate

3%

## Health care (1999)

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

income (1995)

Median family

\$23,818

89		7	16
rested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	◆ Females	

36% 16%

88

Total births (1998)

11.0%

es 0-18, insured by	70
> Children, ages (	-Medicai

29.6%

599 12

-Medicaid	-MIChild	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□Michigan ■Alcona

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

> % nonmarital

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# Children with disabilities (1999)

20

Rate per 1,000

8 9 5 20

<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

132 24

for::
arrests
(1998):
justice (
Juvenile

(ages 10-17, 1ate per 1,000)	> Violent crime	

Students in Special Education	Cinidren receiving 55r (per 1,000)	Juvenile justice (1998): arres	(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)	Violent crime		▶ Property crime	
			1	Goal	2000		lealth
_		* - 24 . **	]	1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	•		Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
% [		*/* <b>y</b> @		1997			nent of Co
E	24 E	N. Rose.		1996		tes.	1 Dерапп
		. 5		1995		Data No	Michigar
. <u>7</u>		e Je		1994		ated. See	Statistics,
	Or, 17			1993		be calcula	Health
40 45		Set .		1992		onld not	cords and
4		, "g" 		1991		te a rate c	r Vital Re
4	pg-1".			1990		Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.	ivision for
0,1 1,0	5 ¢	3	0			ssing b	urce: D
0,1 7	aq at	Вα				Σ	So

<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup><u>Total</u> number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

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# ALCONA COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent c	Percent change in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Recent vear	Year	Rank <sup>1</sup>	Worse	Better	L
•	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	e) 60 40 20	0 20 40	<b>A</b> &
Economic security	1989 vs 1995		_					Michigan	
▶ Child poverty		495	22.7%	554	24.2%	67 (of 83)	7		_
-ages 0-4		147	25.8%	200	35.6%	_	38		
-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	348	21.6%	354	20.5%	63 (of 83)		<b>S</b>	
price school lunches		375	33.6%	419	39.9%	59 (of 82)	61	2°-	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Inadequate prenatal care		2	*	3	*	(of 70) *			
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		× 6	7.4%	v 0	* *	* (of 77) * (of 27)			
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	(of 16)			
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						9/1		
		71	33.2	205	91.6				
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		9 5	<del>4.</del> 2. *	3 23	×.	43 (of 80) * (of 80)	134		
-for abuse or neglect		_	*	0	*		<u></u>		
-for delinquency		3	*	-	*	* (of 57)			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	5	*	(of 70) *			
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100.000)</li> </ul>		0	*	0	*	* (of 17)			
> High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	16	4.6%	31	10.5%	81 (of 82)	131		
Education									
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							7	
> Fifth grade science		24	26.7%	22	32.4%			21	
> Eighth grade science		70	23.8%	16	17.8%	52 (of 80)	22		
						į	Missing bars indicate no char.	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated	ulated.
		, ,						;	

In ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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2,270 619 940 711

0.4% 5.8%

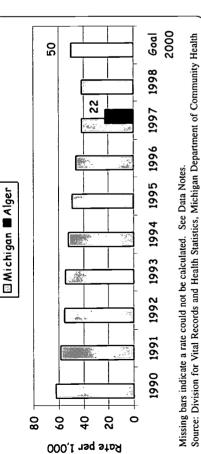
0.4% 93.3%

0.8%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

84	23%	4%
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	% no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

15-17
2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
teems.
وَ
<u>r</u> 9
Pregnancy rate for



on ( <b>2000)</b> 271 17	\$100 93 53%	Number Rate 135 6% 44 2%	\$	-5 72 11.8% 14, (per 10,000) <sup>4</sup> 12 * 11 *	389 16.3% 16 0.7% ble for Medicaid,	99 <b>9)</b> 154 10% 10 4	sis for 2
Child care and early education (2000) > Regulated slots <sup>1</sup> -Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	> Average weekly cost (full-time) > Children in subsidized care -% in unregulated care	Family support (1999)  > Children receiving food stamps > Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	Health care (1999) ≻ Children	<ul> <li>tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5</li> <li>hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)*</li> <li>Females</li> <li>Males</li> </ul>	➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured byMedicaid -MIChild According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.	Children with disabilities (1999) > Students in Special Education > Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)	Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000) > Violent crime

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

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KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

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COUNTY PROFILE

## ALGER COUNTY

ERIC END Provided by ERIC

Economic security   Face   F								Percent ch	Percent change in rate	
Passe year vs current year   Number   Rate   Number   Rate   Number   Rate   Number   Rate   Number   Rate   Number   Rate   (recent year rate)		Trend period years	888	Vear	Recen	Vear	Rank1		Better	
1989 vs 1995   354   15.7%   403   16.8%   30   (of 83)   116   19.6%   141   24.3%   40   (of 83)   116   19.6%   141   24.3%   40   (of 83)   16.8%   30   (of 83)   16.8%   30   (of 83)   16.8%   14.3%   252   14.4%   27   (of 83)   28.8%   3   28.8%   3   28.8%   3   28.8%   3   28.9%   36   (of 82)   28.8%   3   28.8%   3   28.9%   36   (of 82)   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   28.8%   3   3   3   28.8%   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3	•	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate	 78 	0 20 40 6	 \$ &
1589-80 vs 1996-99	Economic security	1989 vs 1995	_						Michigan	
116   19.6%   141   24.3%   40 (9/83)     128   14.3%   14.3%   262   14.4%   27 (9/83)     129   28.4%   532   32.9%   36 (9/82)     120   28.4%   532   32.9%   36 (9/82)     120   28.4%   532   32.9%   36 (9/82)     120   28.4%   532   32.9%   36 (9/82)     120   28.4%   3   28.4%   3   28.4%   40.70     120   28.4%   32.2   2   2   2   3     120   28.4%   32.9%   32.9%   36 (9/83)     120   28.4%   41.7%   12.8%   41.7%   12.9%     120   28.4%   45   41.7%   18.9%   18.9%     120   28.4%   45   41.7%   18.9%     120   28.4%   45   41.7%   18.9%     120   28.4%   45   41.7%   18.9%     120   28.4%   45   41.7%   18.9%     120   28.4%   45   41.7%   18.9%     120   28.1%   28.1%   28.1%   29.8%     120   28.2%   28.1%   29.8%     220   28.1%   28.1%   28.4%   27.0%     220   28.1%   28.1%   28.4%   27.0%     220   28.4%   27.0%   28.1%   28.1%   29.8%     220   28.1%   28.4%   27.0%     220   28.4%   27.0%   28.1%   29.8%     220   28.1%   28.4%   27.0%     220   28.4%   28.1%   28.4%   29.8%     220   28.4%   28.1%   29.8%     220   28.1%   2	➤ Child poverty		354	15.7%	403	16.8%		7	■ Alger	
reduced 1989-90 vs 1996-99	~ages 0-4		116	19.6%	141	24.3%		24	gave	
Avg 1966-86 vs 1996-98	-ages 5-17 > Children receivinα free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	238	14.3%	262	14.4%		-	T=+ T	
Tate per 100,000)  Fry 1986 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Fry 1986 vs 1999  Fry 1986 vs 1999  Fry 1986 vs 1999  Fry 1986 vs 1999  Avg 1966-88 vs 1996-98  This is a secare of the	price school lunches		490	28.4%	532	32.9%		16		
rete per 100,000)  FY 1988 vs 1999  I	Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							1	
FY 1988 vs 1999	> Inadequate prenatal care		6	8.8%	3	*			F	
rate per 100,000)  FY 1968 vs 1999  I families f dues or neglect care <sup>3</sup> Avg 1966-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1965-96 vs 1996-99  1	> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		ر - ح	* *	9 1	*0.9				
1			-	*	0	*				
1 families       38       17.1       72       31.7       6 (9f83)         fabuse or neglect       15       6.8       *       *       *       (9f80)         e care³       3       *       11       4.6       36 (9f80)         t       3       *       3       *       *       (6f76)         9       4.1       5       *       *       (6f76)         9       4.1       5       *       *       (6f76)         17       micide, suicide       1       *       0       *       *       (6f70)         micide, suicide       1       3.2%       10       1.8%       5 (6f82)         17       3.2%       10       1.8%       5 (6f82)         1995-96 vs 1998-99       33       28.4%       45       41.7%       118 (6f82)         40       27.0%       32       28.1%       112 (6f80)	Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						8		
ri abuse or neglect  15			38	17.1	72	31.7				_
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  -17  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  (rate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  16  3.2%  1995-96 vs 1998-99  33  28.4%  45  41.7%  18  6680)			15	8.9	* -	* •				
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  -17  micide, suicide (rate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  16  3.2.2  2  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *				×.0	7 =	0. <del>*</del>			20	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  -17  micide, suicide (rate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  1	for delinquency		0	4.1	<b>.</b>	*				
17 32.2 * * * (of 70) micide, suicide (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 16 3.2% 10 * * * (of 17) 16 3.2% 10 1.8% 5 (of 82) 33 28.4% 45 41.7% 18 (of 82) 40 27.0% 32 28.1% 11 (of 80)	Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						The state of the s		
(rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 16 3.2% 10 1.8% \$ (of 17)   1995-96 vs1998-99 33 28.4% 45 41.7% 18 (of 82) 40 27.0% 32 28.1% 12 (of 80)	<ul> <li>Births to teens, ages 15-17</li> <li>Deaths by accident homicide suicide</li> </ul>		7	32.2	2	*			<u> </u>	
1995-96 vs1998-99  33 28.4% 45 41.7% 18 (of 82)  40 27.0% 32 28.1% 12 (of 80)	for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1 16	3.2%	0 01	* 1.8%			4	
1995-96 vs1998-99       33     28.4%     45     41.7%     18     (of 82)       40     27.0%     32     28.1%     12     (of 80)	Education							ŀ	·	
Fifth grade science       33       28.4%       45       41.7%       18       (of 82)         Eighth grade science       40       27.0%       32       28.1%       12       (of 80)	Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99								
	<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		33	28.4% 27.0%	45 32	41.7% 28.1%			46	
								Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	or a rate could not be calcula	lated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

**い** 

27

## Population (1998)

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> > Average weekly cost (full-time) Children in subsidized care -% in unregulated care1

Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>

101,662	
· Total population	
A	

> Total child population -Ages 0-5

9,380

Ages 6-12	12,093
Ages 13-17	8,069
African American	1.6%

Unemployment

rafe (1999)

(1999)
support
Family

0.8%1.0% 96.6%

Asian/Pacific Islander

-American Indian

Number	1,336	409
amily support (1999)	<ul> <li>Children receiving food stamps</li> </ul>	Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>

Rate

\$66 999 4%

## Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$39,854

1,397	23%	7%
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged

**B**VČKCBONND

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Michigan Mallegan

8 9

367

90 137

<u>.</u> ;	
red by	
8, insu	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by	
dren, a	
Chil	•

~Medicaid ~MIChild	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid.
-----------------------	--

0.3%

3,902

# Children with disabilities (1999)

8/6,1	169
Students in Special Education	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

11%

# Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

20

Rate per 1,000

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

1.7	6.7
23	88
Violent crime	Property crime
Violer	▶ Prope

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

# ALLEGAN COUNTY

ERIC Anultur Provided by ERIC

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years base year vs current year	<b>Base</b> Number	<b>Base year</b> mber Rate²	Recent year Number Rate	t year Rate²	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse Better 60 40 20 0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						
➤ Child poverty  -ages 0-4		3,458	12.7%	3,608	12.2%	11 (of 83) 13 (of 83)	4 Michigan Allegan
-ages 5-17 Children receiving freeduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,178	11.3%	2,251	10.5%		<b>L</b>
price school lunches		2,521	17.3%	3,662	20.3%	10 (of 82)	18
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98		_		-		
> Inadequate prenatal care		06 i	6.5%	77	5.4%	37 (of 70)	17
		72	5.2%	85 11	6.0%		15
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		7	36.7	5	*	(91 fo) *	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
		1,190	46.0	880	29.8		35
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		301	11.6	231	7.8	36 (of 80)	33
-for abuse or neglect		106	3.6	77	2.6		
-for delinquency		3	*	23	0.8		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Births to teens, ages 15-17 > Deaths by accident homicide suicide		09	27.0	57	25.0	38 (of 70)	<b>&amp;</b>
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	5 181	4.1%	7 224	95.4	17 ( <i>of</i> 17) 48 ( <i>of</i> 82)	9
Education	400F 06 104000 00						
Students with proficiency in	55-255 LSA 05-C55 L	;		,	•		
Frini grade science  Fighth grade science		372 297	26.2% 22.3%	479 310	36.7% 21.2%	26 ( <i>of</i> 82) 34 ( <i>of</i> 80)	5
						M	

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: n'a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

29

63

## Population (1998)

30,405	7,758	2,219	3,239
> Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12

	•	<b>(</b> *)			
Iotal Cillid population	~Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12	~Ages 13-17	~African American	~American Indian

Unemployment

rate (1999)

2,300 0.2%

<ul> <li>Regulated slots<sup>1</sup></li> <li>-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	> Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care¹
A	٨	A	

	1,261	23	\$94	472	45%	Number
Child care and early education (2000)	> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	-Per 100 children, ages 0-122	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	> Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	Family support (1999)

Rate

4%

808

## Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$29,435

➤ Children receiving food stamps

0.4% 0.5% 98.9%

-Asian/Pacific Islander

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8	,
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Health care (1999)	> Children
£	Ch:
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340 36% 14%

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

ВРСКЕВОПИБ

•	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴	. Comolos
Cilitatein:	-tested for lead	-hospitalized f	. Comolos

12.5%

273

17 17

40 42

Aales	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	Modicaid

23.8% 0.6%

1,940

			According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,00 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medic
,	-Medicaid	-MIChild	According to census estimutions of the state

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□Michigan ■Alpena

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

% no paternity acknowledged

# Children with disabilities (1999)

20

619	82
> Students in Special Education	> Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

12%

justice (1998): arrests for	7, rate per 1,000)
justice	rate
Juvenile	(ages 10-17,

2000

25

20

42

44

80 9 6 Rate per 1,000 Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

*	13.1
7	46
ၿ	ne
Violent crime	roperty crim
;\ A	₽ Pr

Legulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Anational standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.

# ALPENA COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years	Base	Base year	Recent year	t year	Rank	Worse Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						Michigan
> Child poverty		1,538	18.8%	1,579	19.3%		
-ages 0-4		569	26.3%	552	27.2%		m
~ages ⊃-1/ ➤ Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	696	16.1%	1,027	16.7%	43 (of 83)	4
price school lunches		1,587	27.4%	1,908	34.1%	41 (of 82)	24
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Inadequate prenatal care		10	2.5%	10	2.9%	(of 70)	16
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		23	*0.9	14	4.1%	3 (of 77)	32
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)			*	n —	*	(0) (0) *	The state of the s
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
		328	40.5	586	75.5	51 (of 83)	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out of home care?</li> </ul>		120	14.8	49	6.3	24 (of 80)	57
-for abuse or neglect		5 <u>-</u>	7.0	67	3.7		30
ror delinquency		15	1.8	7	0.9	20 ( <i>of</i> 76) 19 ( <i>of</i> 57)	10
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
<ul> <li>Births to teens, ages 15-17</li> <li>Deaths by accident homicide suicide</li> </ul>		12	15.0	14	19.9	25 (of 70)	33
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2 124	7.1%	2 74	4.2%	* (of 17) 41 (of 82)	4
Education							
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						;
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		100 91	22.6%	140 72	36.4%	27 (of 82) 53 (of 80)	
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: wa indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

GB COUNTY PROFILE

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67

າ 21,522	slation 5,356	1,622	2,130	
> Total population	<ul><li>Total child population</li></ul>	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	

1,604

Unemployment	rate (1999)	6.4%	Median family	income (1995)

	~Ages 13-17
mplowment	
rate (1999)	~African Ame
(1000)	-American In
0.4% tian family	-Asian/Pacifi
income (1995)	-White
\$31,245	-Hispanic

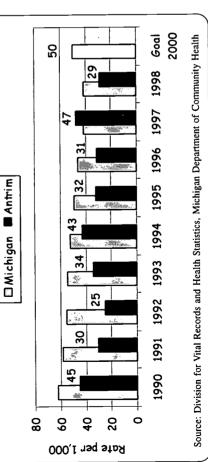
-American Indian 1.7%
-----------------------

## Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)	233
> % nonmarital	33%
> % no paternity acknowledged	11%
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

ВУСКЕВОПИБ

## Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



	Child care and early education (2000)		
	> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	854	
	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	23	
	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$94	
	> Children in subsidized care	296	
	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	42%	
	Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
	▶ Children receiving food stamps	251	4%
	> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	96	2%
	Health care (1999)		
	> Children		
	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	32	2.0%
	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000) <sup>4</sup>	71	*
	♦ Tentales ♦ Males	28	~
		}	
	> Children, ages 0-18, insured byMedicaid	1,159	20.7%
	-MIChild	02	1.3%
<u> </u>	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		
	Children with disabilities (1999)		
	Students in Special Education	454	11%
	➤ Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000)	52	10
.	Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for		
$\top$	(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)		
_ (	Violent crime	4	*
0	▶ Property crime	7	2.8

<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Anational standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.

ERIC

Full Toxit Provided by ERIC

33

 $72\,$  county profile

Frend period years   Base year   Pate   Dase year vs current year   Pate   Dase year vs current year   1989 vs 1995   S				Percent change in rate	ge in rate	
## 1989 vs 1995  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 1989 vs 1995  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 1989 vs 1996-98  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 1989 vs 1996-98  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 11  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 17  ## 18  ## 18  ## 18  ## 18	Sac ves	Recent vear	Rank <sup>1</sup>	Worse	Better	4
### 17	Number Rate <sup>2</sup> N	ber Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0	20 40	8
### 17				Michigan ■ Antrim		
eiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 1998-99  eiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 1998-99  renatal care eight babies first first ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  renatal care first ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  FY 1988 vs 1999  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  as, ages 15-17 cident, homicide, suicide first ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) figes 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	17.9%	851 16.1% 333 23.0%	26 (of 83) 31 (of 83)		01	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  renatal care eight babies lity  mestigated families  ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  The first of abuse or neglect quency  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1990-91 vs 1997-98	553 16.5%	518 13.5%			81	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  renatal care eight babies  lity ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  restigated families  avictims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care³ c or neglect quency  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  s, ages 15-17  cident, homicide, suicide rectional available of 100,000  1990-91 vs 1997-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  dropouts	832 24.3%	1,374 33.3%	39 (of 82)	37		
prenatal care  veight babies  ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  investigated families  d victims of abuse or neglect  cont-of-home care <sup>3</sup> e or neglect  nquency  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  e or neglest  ccident, homicide, suicide  ages 15-17  ccident, homicide, suicide  dropouts  100,000  1990-91 vs 1997-98  51  62  Avg 1966-88  63  64  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  65  66  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  67  68  69  60  60  60  60  60  60  60  60  60	86-9				•	Ş
ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  FY 1988 vs 1999  ad victims of abuse or neglect  out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> te or neglect  advictims of abuse or neglect  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  C  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  C  Avg 1996-99  Avg 1996-90  SS  SS  SS  SS  SS  SS  SS  SS  SS						2 ■
## FY 1988 vs 1999    FY 1988 vs 1999   279		18 7.6% 2 *	61 ( <i>of</i> 77) * ( <i>of</i> 27)	13		
FY 1988 vs 1999  279  cd victims of abuse or neglect  out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> e or neglect  nquency  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  ages 15-17  ccident, homicide, suicide  ages 15-19  1990-91 vs 1997-98  1005.00  1996-91  1005.00		2 *	* (of 16)			
in investigated families  ated victims of abuse or neglect in out-of-home care. <sup>3</sup> buse or neglect  cuse or neglect  linquency  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  teens, ages 15-17  teens, ages 15-17  to accident, homicide, suicide  ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  100  100  100  100  100  100  100  1				<u> </u>		
ated victims of abuse or neglect in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> use or neglect blinquency  ICE  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  11  Accident, homicide, suicide  as ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  S8  S8  S8	61.9	-				
binquency    Ce	7.1	174 32.5 58 10.8	79 (of 80) 76 (of 80)	358	٢	
linquency  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  teens, ages 15-17  accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 58 5	4.5	27 5.0		11	•	
teens, ages 15-17 teens, ages 15-17 raccident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 58 5	2.1	9 1.7			. 91	
11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	86-9					
7 accident, homicide, suicide 18 ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 58 50 dropouts		11 23.4	34 (of 70)	<u>.</u>	61	
	28	0 * 82 6.3%	* (of 17) 73 (of 82)	18		
1005.06 ve1008.00					-	
					33	
> Fifth grade science 106 31.4%	31.4% 20.2%	119 41.8% 90 27.5%	17 (of 82) 13 (of 80)		36	
-	-					1

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n'a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

## ARENAC COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

16,413	4,128
> Total population	> Total child population

<ul> <li>Total child population</li> </ul>	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	~Ages 13-17

1,723

0.2%

1.2% 0.5% 98.0%

			0.	
-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	~White	

2.	
-Hispanic	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

income (1995)

Median family

\$25,882

Unemployment

rate (1999)

Child care and early education (2000)		
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	519	
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	18	
> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$30	
> Children in subsidized care	160	
~% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	28%	
Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
<ul><li>Children receiving food stamps</li></ul>	929	16%
Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	237	%9

#### Teath care (1999)

	128		16
> Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	♦ Females

46%

182

Total births (1998)

**BACKGROUND** 

% nonmarital

10.7%

d by		
· Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	~MIChild

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

🖾 Michigan 🖿 Arenac

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

Males

32.0% 0.7%

1,382

37

## Children with disabilities (1999)

ည

44

34

37

39

Rate per 1,000

80 9 20

337	52
Students in Special Education	Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)
A	A

11% 13

#### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate ner 1 000)

ages 10-17, fate per 1,000)	Violent crime
d gets	A

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Property crime	

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*\*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*\*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*Social Security Income.

							P.	rcent cha	Percent change in rate	
	Trend period years	Base year	year	Recent year	t year	Rank¹	₩	Worse	Better	— <u> </u>
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	· 8 	40 20 0	20 40	. 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							- 2		
<ul><li>Child poverty</li><li>-ages 0-4</li></ul>		1,045 345	25.8% 31.5%	1,145	26.2% 36.9%	73 (of 83) 80 (of 83)		17	Arenac	
-ages 5-17	1080-90 vs 1008-00	700	23.7%	739	22.6%			]	15	
price school lunches	00.0001 00.0001	930	31.0%	1,277	41.3%	64 (of 82)	33	8		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									-
> Inadequate prenatal care		01	4.8%	10	5.8%			20		
		17		14 2	% * % *	69 (of 77) * (of 27)	<b>1</b> 66			-
<ul><li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li></ul>		-	*	-	*	(of 16)				
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							<u> </u>		
		210	53.2	280	8.79			28		
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		35 16	8.9 1.4	45 22	10.9	48 (of 80) 41 (of 80)		23		
-for abuse or neglect		9	1.5	∞	1.8	_		25		_
-for delinquency		6	2.3	13	3.2	_	14			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		9	15.6	6	25.5	41 (of 70)	63			
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1 54	6.2%	0	* 8.5%	* (of 17) 80 (of 82)		11		
Education							8			
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99									
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		58 49	23.2% 18.6%	99 39	30.6%	51 ( <i>of</i> 82) 65 ( <i>of</i> 80)		15	32	
					•	•			Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	ulated.
										)

ARENAC COUNTY

ERIC

14 ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

7,6 COUNTY PROFILE

	Population (1998)		Child care and early education (2000)
, The second sec	> Total population	8,413	➤ Regulated slots¹
	> Total child population	1,978	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>
	-Ages 0-5	290	> Average weekly cost (full-time)
	-Ages 6-12	803	> Children in subsidized care
	-Ages 13-17	585	-% in unregulated care
Oriempioyment	~African American	0.3%	
(6661) Sign	-American Indian	17.3%	Family support (1999)
Wedian family	-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%	Children receiving food stamps
income (1995)	white	82.2%	Children receiving GID accietances
\$27,605	-Hispanic	0.9%	Cilitate i coctiviig 1 II assistance
	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	al group.	Health care (1999)

%6

188

Rate

Number

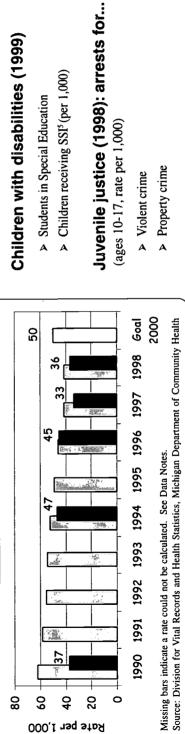
\$30

3 26%

Ξ

100	37%	%6
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17 🖾 Michigan 🖀 Baraga



▶ Property crime

▼ Violent crime

13.6

13

13%

187

2

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education

24.5%

19

8

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

Females Males ➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid

-MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

> Children...

0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

## BARAGA COUNTY

ERIC

								Percent ch	Percent change in rate	ge E
	Trend period years	Base year	Vear	Recent year	Vear	Rank <sup>1</sup>		Worse	Better	
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	rate)	60 40 20	0 20 4	8 78
Economic security	1989 vs 1995								Mich	Michigan
▶ Child poverty		365	17.1%	432	20.5%	49 (of 83		02	Baraga	ga
~ages 0-4		132	23.1%	152	28.9%	62 (of 83)	æ	25		
-ages 5-17	00 800 1 22 00 000 00	233	14.9%	280	17.7%	47 (of 83)	20	19		
> Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	200-200-200-200-200-200-200-200-200-200	583	37.1%	488	33.0%	38 (of 82)	(;		=	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								J	
> Inadequate prenatal care		Ξ,	10.1%	4	*	(of 70) *	8		- 17	
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		4 6	* *	4 -	* *	* (of 77) * (of 27)	00	U		
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	(ol fo) *	) (			
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							SOS.		
		51	23.9	192	97.1	71 (of 83)	~		<b>I</b> :1	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		25 31	11.7	34 7	17.2	74 (of 80) 67 (of 80)	a =	47		; 
		27	13.4	12	5.9					4/
-for delinquency		3	*	3	*	* (of 57)				g 
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		9	30.6	5	*	(02 fo) *	8			
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> </ul>		1	*	-	*	* (of 17)	5			
> High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	15	3.4%	14	3.0%	19 (of 82)			12	
Education					i				:	
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99								_	
> Fifth grade science		21	18.8%	19	18.8%	78 (of 82)	<b>~</b> :		0	102
rignin grade science	_	<u> </u>	10.1%	74	27.0%		_		<u> </u>	
		,		-			Wis	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	ge or a rate could no	t be calculated

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

80

37

rotal population	<ul><li>Total child population</li></ul>	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White
		* CTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT		Inomployment	rate (1999)	3 0%	Median family	income (1995)

	•
Ages 0-5	4,442
Ages 6-12	6,074
Ages 13-17	4,198
African American	0.2%
American Indian	0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
White	98.8%
Hispanic	1.9%

0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	%8.8%	1.9%	in a racial group.
African American	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	White .	Hispanic	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

\$37,338

# Child care and early education (2000)

					Rate
1,607	15	96\$	411	45%	Jumber
					Z
	$0-12^{2}$	time)	e)		
	ildren, ages	y cost (full-	sidized car	ulated care	ત (1999)
Regulated slots¹	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	> Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care¹	Family support (1999)
➤ Reg		≯ Ave	S A		Family

14,714

54,535

#### Health care (1999)

➤ Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> ➤ Children receiving food stamps

5% 2%

754

305

	212		92	42
Cilipitell	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000) <sup>4</sup>	♦ Females	

24%

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□Michigan ■Barry

8 9

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

% nonmarital

<u>BYCKCBONND</u>

Total births (1998)

4.9%

13

12.4% 0.5%

1,906

♦ reiliales	Males	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid

IChild	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.
-MIChild	According to uninsured chi and 43,000 m

## Children with disabilities (1999)

968	103
<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

11%

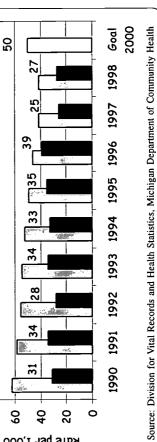
#### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

A	Violent crime
Ā	Property crime

0.9

9

89



20 5

Rate per 1,000

Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*\*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*\*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*\*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*\*Social Security Income.

COUNTY PROFILE

 $\infty$ 

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

## BARRY COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent ch	Percent change in rate
	Trend period years	Base Vear	Vear	Becent vear	Z O O L	00 2 2	Worse	Better
1	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20	0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							Michigan
➤ Child poverty -ages 0-4		1,248	8.8%	1,752 823	11.9%	10 (of 83) 28 (of 83)	99 33	Barry
-ages 5-17	1989-90 ve 1998-99	819	8.0%	929	8.5%		9	
price school lunches	66-966- 0A 96-696-	1,008	14.1%	1,596	19.7%	9 (of 82)	39	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
		17	2.4%	20	2.8%	( <i>oL fo</i> ) 9	17.	
> Low birth-weight babies		33	4.8%	48	%6.9		43	8
<ul><li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li></ul>		3	.01 *	0 50	7.9	18 (of 27) * (of 16)		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						1	
		584	42.1	176	52.7	26 (of 83)	25	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		120	3.6	112 31	7.6	33 (of 80) 5 (of 80)		12 42
-for abuse or neglect		26	1.7	. 8	1.2			31
-for delinquency		4	*	3	*	* (of 57)		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17 > Deaths by accident homicide suicide		24	19.0	27	22.2	32 (of 70)	17	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2 80	* 4.0%	1125	5.4%	* (of 17) 65 (of 82)	36	
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99		-				ı	
Students with proficiency in  Fifth grade science		162	24.8%	176	31.2%			25
> Eighth grade science		137	21.6%	152	24.1%	22 (of 80)		== ===================================
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	   or a rate could not be calcul

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.



population 110,048	child population 28,043	
Total population	<ul><li>Total child population</li></ul>	3 0 ccc 4

Unemployment

rate (1999) 4.8%

tai population	110,010
tal child population	28,043
-Ages 0-5	8,514
-Ages 6-12	11,241
-Ages 13-17	8,288
-African American	1.8%
-American Indian	0.9%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%
-White	96.5%

ation (1998)		Child care and early education (2000)	
al population	110,048	> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	4,256
al child population	28,043	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	22
-Ages 0-5	8,514	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$106
-Ages 6-12	11,241	> Children in subsidized care	2,015
-Ages 13-17	8,288	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	%09
-African American	1.8%		
-American Indian	0.9%	Family support (1999)	Number
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%	Ob. 1 days accommend at the second	3 347
-White	96.5%	Culturen receiving room stanips	1,548
-Hispanic	6.2%	Children receiving fir assisiance	040,1
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	t racial group.	100 (1000)	

Rate 11% %9

## Health care (1999)

Obildren	Cilitateii	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per	♦ Females	♦ Males
	1 2 3 8	000,1	34%	12%	
					- *

7.5%

628

25 41

214

10,000)4

371

22.8% 0.5%

6,721

148

<ul><li>Children, ages 0-18, insured by</li></ul>	-Medicaid	-MIChild

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

🗖 Michigan 🖿 Bay

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

> % nonmarital

ВРСКСВОПИБ

Total births (1998)

income (1995)

Median family

\$34,363

## Children with disabilities (1999)

20

26

52

80 9 4 Rate per 1,000

50

43

2,018	333
<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

12%

12

#### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

|--|--|

1.9	15.2	
25	201	
	<u> </u>	
iolent crime	орену стіте	
i A	A Pr	
Goal		Health
	2000	ommunity Health
1997 1998 Goal	2000	nent of Community Health
1996 1997 1998	2000	nent of
1995 1996 1997 1998	5000	nent of
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	5000	nent of
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	2000	nent of
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	5000	nent of
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	2000	nent of
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	2000	Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

85

ERIC\*

							Perce	int char	Percent change in rate	
	Trong Loison Proof	7000	100%	Docont your	200	O LA	Worse	Se	Better	
	base year vs current year	Number	year Rate²	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40	20 0	20 40	<u> </u>
Economic security	1989 vs 1995	5 357	18 0%	<b>5</b> 038	20.4%	48 (25.83)		13	☐ Michigan ■ Bay	
r Clind poverty -ages 0-4	,	2,025	23.7%	2,143	27.5%			16		
<ul><li>des 2-17</li><li>des Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li></ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	3,595	19.7%	5,216	30.7%		\$5			
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
> Inadequate prenatal care		59	3.7%	47	3.5%	16 (of 70)			91	
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		86 ==	6.2%	<b>%</b> 2	7.3%	57 (of 77) 15 (of 27)		19		
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	25.8	e e	*			1   1		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999									
<ul><li>Children in investigated families</li></ul>		1,395	46.7	1,502	53.6	_		15		
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect Children in out of home care?		375 125	12.5	201	7.2	29 (of 80) 26 (of 80)			43	
		77	2.7	65	2.3				<b>I</b> 15	
-for delinquency		17	9.0	14	0.5				14	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									<u>_</u>
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		64	22.8	28	23.6	36 (of 70)		3		
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> <li>High school dropouts</li> </ul>	1990-91 vs 1997-98	9 324	101.5	3 239	* 4.6%	* (of 17) 52 (of 82)		<u> </u>		
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99									
Students with professions.  Fifth grade science  Fighth grade science		237	19.8% 16.0%	355 217	29.1% 16.5%	55 ( <i>of</i> 82) 63 ( <i>of</i> 80)			47	
	-						Missing bars indicat	e no change or	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	lated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughty 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n'a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

8 county Profile

## Z SENZIE COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

> Total population	14,67
> Total child population	3,41

1,108 1,358 949

Jnemployment	5.8%	income (1995)
rate (1999)	Median family	\$29,238

							<u> </u>	
Total child population	~Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African American	~American Indian	~Asian/Pacific Islander	~White	-Hispanic

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

2.2%

95.7%

183	28%	8%
Fotal births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged

**EVCKGROUND** 

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

3.7%

<del>\$</del>

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

Females

Males

Children, ages 0-18, insured by.

٨

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

49 4

46

Rate

Number

999

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> > Average weekly cost (full-time)

→ Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>

> Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

212

35%

\$91 27

2%

61

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

➤ Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

3.1% 0.7%

0.4%

23.8%

849

1.3%

8

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

%6

212 2

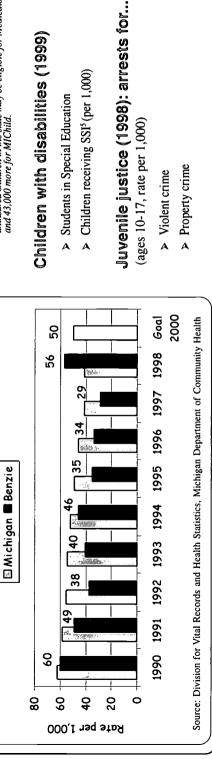
➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime ▶ Violent crime

➤ Students in Special Education

## Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



5.9

90



								Percent	Percent change in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Recent vear	Vear	<u>a</u>	Rank¹	Worse	Better	L
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	(recent year rate)	60 40 20	0 20 40	A 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995								Michigan     Menzie     Menzie	igan
➤ Child poverty		536	17.9%	278	17.2%	31	(of 83)	6		· .
~ages 0-4		168	18.6%	223	24.0%	34	(of 83)	67		
-ages 5-17 ✓ Children receiving freefreduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	368	17.6%	355	14.6%	31	(of 83)		<b>1</b> 1	
price school lunches		654	30.5%	995	40.4%	62	(of 82)	33		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									(
> Inadequate prenatal care		18	11.3%	9	3.5%	19	(of 70)			£
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		= -	%L'9	01 0	5.6%	17	(of 77) (of 27)		16	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		-	*		*	*	(of 16)			
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999									
		84	29.1	106	31.0	4	(of 83)		7	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out of home care?</li> </ul>		22	7.6	24	7.0	28	(of 80)		8 •	
		/1	0.0	7 [	4. 0	- 18 - 18	(00 (0)	2	4	4
for delinquency		o ∞	2.9	3 ~	0.*	C7 *	(of 70) (of 57)	CI		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		ν	*	9	25.6	42	(of 70)			
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0 41	2.5%	0 25	3.8%	36	(of 17) (of 82)	53		
Education										
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99									
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		49	32.1%	61	32.8%	38	(of 82)		22	
	_	3	i	3	2	•				
							W	ssing bars indicate no ch	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated	alculated

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

160,245	42,358	13,208
<ul> <li>Total population</li> </ul>	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5

tal child population	42,358
-Ages 0-5	13,208
~Ages 6-12	17,429
-Ages 13-17	11,721
-African American	25.0%
~American Indian	0.5%

Unemployment

rate (1999)

1.2% 73.3% 2.9%

-Asian/Pacific Islander

~White

income (1995)

Median family

\$33,581

Number Rate	6,769 15%	3,191 8%
amily support (1999)	<ul> <li>Children receiving food stamps</li> </ul>	Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>

3,192

5,628 18 96\$

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-122

Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>

> Average weekly cost (full-time) > Children in subsidized care

## Health care (1999)

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

2,215 44% 23%

Total births (1998)

ВУСКСВОПИВ

	2,379		362
> Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴	♦ Females

18.8%

27 39

541

♦ reliiales	Aales	Children, ages 0-18, insured by

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Michigan Berrien

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

% nonmarital

29.8%

0.4%

170 13,261

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicai and 43,000 more for MIChild.	115,00	. Medica	
According to census estimates (1995-99), uninsured children in the state may be eli and 43,000 more for MIChild.	another	igible for	
According to census estimates (, uninsured children in the state n and 43,000 more for MIChild.	(66-566)	ıay be eli	
According to census es uninsured children in t and 43,000 more for M	timates (	he state n IChild.	
According to uninsured chi and 43,000 m	census es	ldren in t ore for M	
Acco unin and			
	rding to	sured ch 43,000 n	

# Children with disabilities (1999)

3,781	921
Students in Special Education	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

20

56

61

2

77

7

79

77

79

8

30 9

Rate per 1,000

6

120

13%

22

for	
arrests	
(1998)	1,000)
justice	, rate per
Juvenile	(ages 10-17

57	383
<ul> <li>Violent crime</li> </ul>	▶ Property crime
Vic	Pro

3.0 20.1

Goal	2000	Health
1998		ommunits
1997		cs, Michigan Department of Communi
1996		ın Departı
. 1995		, Michiga
1994		Statistics
1993		d Health
1992		ecords an
1991		r Vital Ro
1990		Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics

\*Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*\*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*\*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*Social Security Income.

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KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

COUNTY PROFILE

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ERIC

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years	Base year	year	Recent year	year	Rank¹	Worse Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						☐ Michigan
<ul> <li>Child poverty</li> <li>ange 0.4</li> </ul>		10,834	24.7%	10,677	24.4%	67 (of 83) 69 (of 83)	4
-ages 5-17	20 0007	6,972	22.4%	6,902	21.7%		<u> </u>
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989-98 1998-99	9,733	36.2%	11,844	42.0%	66 (of 82)	16
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
➤ Inadequate prenatal care		201	7.9%	186	8.4%		9
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		200 29	7.8%	204 19	9.2%	74 ( <i>of</i> 77) 19 ( <i>of</i> 27)	17
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		13	37.3	Ξ	32.9		12
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
		3,570	80.7	3,324	78.5		3
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		760	17.2	989 285	16.2	71  (of 80) 57 $(of 80)$	57
		85	2.0	147	3.5		73
-for delinquency		46	1.0	78	1.8		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		188	42.4	160	44.8	(0 <i>L fo</i> ) 69	<u> </u>
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> <li>High school dropouts</li> </ul>	1990-91 vs 1997-98	12 576	87.5	10 565	92.5	16 (of 17) 79 (of 82)	9
Education							
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99				_		
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		517 376	24.2%	588 450	27.7% 21.0%	63 (of 82) 35 (of 80)	\$I
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per I,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
 <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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## RANCH COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

43,634	11.618
> Total population	> Total child population

	26.1
-Ages 0-5	3,670
-Ages 6-12	4,791
-Ages 13-17	3,157

0	
-African American	0.5%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
~White	98.3%
-Historia	1 00

income (1995)

**Median family** 

\$31,508

Unemployment

rate (1999)

<u>:</u>	
	cial group.
	ı ra
	in
	n included in a racial gi
	peen
	ve also been
	have
-Hispanic	Hispanics

#### Health care (1999)

➤ Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10
755	t C	36%

Females

12%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

% no paternity acknowledged

% nonmarital

ВРСКЕВОПИБ

Total births (1998)

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□Michigan ■Branch

63

80

39

46

39

Rate per 1,000

9

20

	sured by		
Aales	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	-MIChild

22

80

133

19.4% 0.4%

## Children with disabilities (1999)

20

4

1,049	132
<ul> <li>Students in Special Education</li> </ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

16%

## Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

✓ Violent crime	
Property crime	

2000 Goal

10.3

10 53

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

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## **BRANCH COUNTY**

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Trend period years base year vs current year  1989 vs 1995  free/reduced 1989-90 vs 1998-99  care abies  14 (rate per 100,000)  FY 1988 vs 1996-98  ared families ns of abuse or neglect nome care.3  glect homicide, suicide								Percent change in rate	rate
base year vs current year  14 17 189 vs 1995 17 17 189-90 vs 1996-99 1980-90 vs 1996-99 1980-90 vs 1996-99 1980-90 vs 1996-98 1980-90 vs 1996-98 1980-90 vs 1996-98 1990-90 vs 1990-98 1		Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Recent year	Vear	Rank¹	Worse Better	
ty 4 4 17 4 17 1899-90 vs 1998-99 13 100l lunches 1989-90 vs 1998-99 13 150l lunches 150l lunche	•	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)		9 09
ty 4 4 7 4 7 17 17 ceiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 1998-99 13 1900-10 lunches 1938-90 vs 1998-99 1938-88 vs 1996-98 1938-88 vs 1996-98 1938-89 1938-89 1938-89 1938-89 1938-89 1938-89 1938-89 1938-89 1938-99	onomic security	1989 vs 1995							Michigan
2 ceiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 1998-99 1,3 1,3 1990 lunches 1,3 1,3 1990 lunches 1,3 1,3 1990 lunches 1,3 1,3 1990 lunches 1,4 (rate per 100,000)	► Child poverty		2,147	18.5%	2,274	19.0%	40 (of 83)		Branch
1.7  1.899-90 vs 1998-99  1.3  1.3	~ages 0-4		757	21.8%	606	27.3%	53 (of 83)	25	
prenatal care veight babies ality ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  The proof home care as a cor neglect out-of-home care ages 15-17  Ccident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  The proposition of a per 100,000 and 1996-98  The proposition of	-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,390	17.1%	1,365	15.8%	34 (of 83)	<b>x</b>	
prenatal care veight babies ality ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  reginnestigated families de victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> se or neglect nquency  Character and the per 100,000  Cocident, homicide, suicide ages 15-17 ccident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 I dropouts  1995-96 vs1998-99	price school lunches		1,314	21.3%	2,041	30.8%	29 (of 82)	45	
prenatal care veight babies ality ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  FY 1988 vs 1999 investigated families cd victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care³ ee or neglect nquency  Re Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 ors, ages 15-17 ccident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 I dropouts  1995-96 vs1998-99	ild health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
veight babies ality ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  FY 1988 vs 1999 investigated families ed victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care.³ se or neglect nquency  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 ages 15-17 ccident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 I dropouts  1995-96 vs1998-99	> Inadequate prenatal care		53	8.7%	43	8.1%			
rages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  FY 1988 vs 1999  investigated families  ed victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care³  se or neglect nquency  Changes 15-17 ccident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 I dropouts  1995-96 vs 1998-99	<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		31	5.1%	36	6.7%	41 (of 77) * (of 27)	33	
investigated families ed victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care³ se or neglect nquency  Character Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 ages 15-17 ccident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 I dropouts 1995-96 vs 1998-99			5	*	2	*	(91 fo) *		
ated victims of abuse or neglect in out-of-home care³ ouse or neglect elinquency  ICE  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  teens, ages 15-17  y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98  roficiency in	ild safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
ated victims of abuse or neglect in out-of-home care³ ouse or neglect elinquency  ICE Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 teens, ages 15-17 y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 ool dropouts roficiency in			684	8.09	806	78.2	_	28	
clinquency  ICE  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  teens, ages 15-17  y accident, homicide, suicide  ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  cofficiency in			208	18.5	180	15.5	68 (of 80) 45 (of 80)	48	
lice Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 teens, ages 15-17 y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 ool dropouts roficiency in			35	3.0	23	6.4			
teens, ages 15-17 y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 ool dropouts roficiency in	-for delinquency		0	*	1	*			
teens, ages 15-17 y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 ool dropouts 1995-96 vs1998-99	olescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 ool dropouts 1995-96 vs1998-99	Births to teens, ages 15-17		24	25.2	24	26.6	43 (of 70)	9	
1990-91 vs 1997-98 ool dropouts 1995-96 vs 1998-99	<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> </ul>		m	*	2	*	* (0f.17)		
1995-96 vs.1998-99	田		99	4.0%	79	4.3%	46 (of 82)	8	
1995-96 vs1998-99	ucation								
	dents with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							
	Fifth grade science		72	13.6%	26	20.4%	76 (of 82)	The state of the s	S S
➤ Eighth grade science	<ul><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		<u>&amp;</u>	15.4%	9/	14.8%	70 (of 80)	4	
								Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	ld not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

44

141,005	36,565	11,555
> Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5

Unemployment rate (1999)	4.2% Median family income (1995) \$36,124

-AI	aity ~As	W- (1995)	\$36,124 J -Hi
, 20C A	ian famil	100me (1995)	\$36

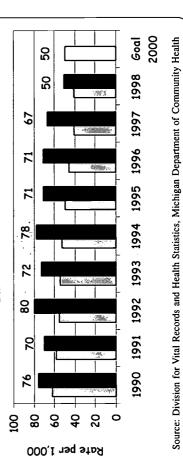
## Total births (1998)

1,860

% nonmarital % no paternity acknowledged

## Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

👉 🕏 🥴 🔝 Michigan 🖿 Calhoun



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and Health Statistics, Michigan L		
Tealt		•
and h		:

#### Number 6,396 7 \$92 2,243 58% 4,377 2,314 Child care and early education (2000) > Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> -Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> > Average weekly cost (full-time) ➤ Children receiving food stamps > Children in subsidized care Family support (1999) -% in unregulated care1 Health care (1999) ▶ Regulated slots¹

%9

Rate

A	Children		
	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,253	11.1%
	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4		
	♦ Females	157	14
	♦ Males	234	20
A	Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
	-Medicaid	9,536	24.7%
	-MIChild	186	0.5%
	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		

## Children with disabilities (1999)

<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	3,238	13%
➤ Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000)	631	17

#### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

Violent crime	Property crime
A	A

2.4 4.4

9

73

full-day care. Unregulated care is	<sup>3</sup> FIP is the Family Independence	
Regulated stors accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stors provide full-day care. Unregulate	provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. *FIP is the Family Indep	Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). "Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
	_	

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

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#### COUNTY PROFILE

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							Percent change in rate	
	Trend period years	Base year	year	Recent year	year	Rank¹	Worse Better	A
-	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)		. 09
Economic security	1989 vs 1995	6	Š	i i	Č		<ul><li>✓ Michigan</li><li>✓ Calhoun</li></ul>	
> Child poverty -ages 0-4		9,385 3,519	25.8% 32.7%	8,779 2,240	25.7%		33	3
-ages 5-17 - Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	5,866	22.9%	6,539	24.4%	74 (of 83)	1	
price school lunches		6,120	24.3%	9,191	35.3%	43 (of 82)	45	_
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
		138	7.0%	75	4.1%	24 (of 70) 50 (of 72)		42
		13 <i>)</i> 24	12.3	13	6.9			<b>1</b>
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	34.2	11	39.9	16 (of 16)	17	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
		2,409	67.1	3,961	108.3			3,5
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		866 166	24.1	577 285	15.8	69 (of 80) (of 80)	69	3
		107	2.9	162	4.4		51	
-for delinquency		10	0.3	82	2.2	45 (of 57)	1889	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						-	
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		116	36.2	115	38.6	(oL fo) L9		
> Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	∞	79.9	14 (of 17)	:	
> High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	280	4.5%	348	5.5%	68 (of 82)	23	
Education							-	
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							63
Fifth grade science		321	16.3%	488	26.6%	66 (of 82) 47 (of 80)	1	
r Eighti giade science		<b>+</b>	0/7.61	t	0.71		Missing have indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated	he calculated
		, , ,					Sometime of Section of Section	

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: wa indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

49,693	
Total population	

9

-Ages 13-17 -African American	3,696
American Indian	1.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	88.1%

Unemployment

rate (1999) 3.4%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group. -Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$34,328

577	41%
(1998)	a
births (1998)	% nonmarit
Total b	8

**BACKGROUND** 

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital % no paternity acknowledged

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

15%

4% Rate Number \$88 582 26% 1,376 Child care and early education (2000) Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> -Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> Average weekly cost (full-time) ➤ Children receiving food stamps Children in subsidized care Family support (1999) -% in unregulated care1 → Regulated slots<sup>1</sup> А

#### Health care (1999)

➤ Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	230	6.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4		
♦ Females	94	24
♦ Males	125	30
> Children, ages 0-18, insured by		

containing the containing of t	-Medicaid	-MIChild	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

21.5% 0.4%

2,951

## Children with disabilities (1999)

ည

48

62

61

63

62

9 80

□Michigan ■Cass

976	138
> Students in Special Education	Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)
4	A

12%

#### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

, crime	
▶ Property	

➤ Violent crime

<u>6</u>00

20

6 Rate per 1,000 2.5

15 47

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

## CASS COUNTY

ERIC Profess Provided by EDG

								Percer	nt chai	Percent change in rate	ø.
	Trond poriod years	Baco voar	7007	Becent vear	Year	<u>~</u>	Rank <sup>1</sup>	Worse	o	Better	Ł
	base year vs current year	Number	year Rate²	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	(recent year rate)	7 % 9	20 0	20 40	<b>A</b> 8
Economic security  > Child poverty -ages 0.4	1989 vs 1995	2,421	18.2%	2,553	19.1%	43	(of 83) (of 83)	-	5	☐ Michigan ☐ Cass	Sau
-ages 5-17  Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,562	16.4%	1,614	16.5%		(of 83)		-		
price school lunches		1,911	30.3%	2,685	37.2%	52	(of 82)				
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
<ul><li>Inadequate prenatal care</li><li>Low birth-weight babies</li></ul>		51	8.2%	36 43	6.4%	47	(of 70) (of 77)			23	
> Infant mortality > Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9 4	9.7	ε 4	* *	* *	(of 27) (of 16)		1-1-1-1		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							122			
> Children in investigated families		601	45.2	1,305	100.3		(of 83)	57	A	F	
> Substantiated vicinity of agust of neglect > Children in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>		£ 49	4.8	89	6.8		(of 80)	42		٦	
for abuse or neglect		53	* -: *	62	4.8	30	(of 76) (of 57)		17		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		30	24.3	36	31.9	54	(of 70)	31			
F Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) F High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2 134	* 7.6%	3	6.4%	* 75	(of 17)		1 1 4	15	
Education											
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99	,			;						77
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		107 87	19.5% 16.6%	179	34.4% 16.9%	60	(of 82) (of 80)			]2	
							Σ	) Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	no change o	r a rate could not	be calculate
		,									

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

# CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

	1,169	25	\$91	383	37%		Number	308	020	74		42	<u> </u>	21	27	
Child care and early education (2000)	▶ Regulated slots¹	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	> Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care		Family support (1999)	of Children recogning food stames	Children tecephing food stanips	Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	Health care (1999)	> Children  -tested for lead noisoning ages 0-5	"hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)	◆ Females	→ Males	
	24,436	6,367	2,018	2,613	1,736	0.2%	2.3%	0.4%	%0'.L6	1.2%	racial group.	324	28%	%9	ial.	
Population (1998)	> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	~White	-Hispanic	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group	Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged	"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	
				l		rafe (1999)	800	Wedian family	income (1995)	\$34,406		)es				
· ·									T. THE SEC. SEC. SEC. SEC. SEC. SEC. SEC. SEC		dNi	IOA	S)	(C)	78	1000年

Rate

%

2.1%

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid

-MIChild

12

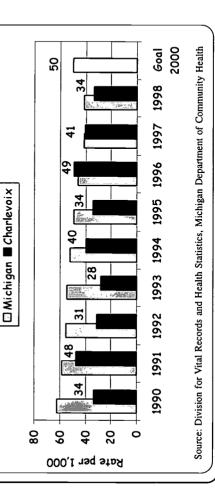
8.7% 0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

12%

## Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime

Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group famity home or in a registered famity day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. PFIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.

# CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	ige in rate
	Trond poriod years	Sace vear	7607	Secent vear	Voar	Bank.	Worse	Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0	20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995			c c			8	☐ Michigan ■ Charlevoix
<ul><li>Child poverty</li><li>ages 0-4</li></ul>		707 224	12.1%	314 314	14.5% 17.5%	19 (of 83) 14 (of 83)	39	
-ages 5-17	1000 00 00 1000 000	483	11.9%	594	13.3%		12	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	505-506   506-506	894	28.9%	1,151	27.4%	23 (of 82)		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Inadequate prenatal care		12	3.8%	=	3.4%			6
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		<u>4</u> 4	4.4% *	14 3	4.2% *	4 (of 77) * (of 27)		3
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	*	* (of 16)		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
		452	81.1	462	72.6		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		55 77	10.6	67 22	10.5 3.4	46 ( <i>of</i> 80) 20 ( <i>of</i> 80)		75
-for abuse or neglect		36	6.1	= '	1.7	15 (0f76)		72
-for delinquency		18	3.1	7	1:1	23 (of 57)		99
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	22.1	13	25.1	39 (of 70)	14	
F Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	0 .	*	* (of 17)		
> High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	40	3.6%	33	2.6%	11 (of 82)		29
Education								
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							<b>,</b>
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		70 46	19.7% 13.0%	87	28.2% 20.3%	62 ( <i>of</i> 82) 40 ( <i>of</i> 80)		1 43
)	-		_				Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated	a rate could not be calculated.
		,						

COUNTY PROFILE

23,738	9000'9	
> Total population	Total child population	

Iotal population	Total child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	

lai population	62,130
tal child population	6,000
-Ages 0-5	1,794
~Ages 6-12	2,430
-Ages 13-17	1,776
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	2.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
~White	96.5%
-Hispanic	0.8%

Unemployment

rate (1999) 10.5%

Number	Family support (1999)
36%	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>
400	> Children in subsidized care
\$92	> Average weekly cost (full-time)
23	-Per 100 children, ages $0-12^2$
066	▶ Regulated slots¹
	Child care and early education (2000)

Rate

545 166

#### Health care (1999)

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

income (1995)

Median family

\$27,622

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> ➤ Children receiving food stamps

/	· Children	
	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	16
	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)	
	♦ Females	14

30%

5.2%

Males	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	-MIChild

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

🗖 Michigan 🔳 Cheboygan

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

% no paternity acknowledged

Total births (1998)

ВРСКЕВОПИВ

% nonmarital

29.1% 1.1%

8

## Children with disabilities (1999)

ည္ထ

44

36

9 5 Rate per 1,000

20

80

23

<ul> <li>Students in Special Education</li> <li>Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1)</li> </ul>
---

12%

1998): arrests for	(00
stice (1	te per 1,0
venile ju	ages 10-17, ra
3	(a§

rime	
Violent crime	Deconortie onimo

60a

1	19	
	Property crime	
	y cri	
	pert	
	Pro	
	A	

# \*\*\* Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. \*\*\* Unregulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*\*\* FIP is the Family Independence provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*\*\* Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*\*\* Social Security Income. Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

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KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

# CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

							Percent change in rate	0
	Teory Political Proof	TOOK OSCI	1007	Bocont	200	α σ 5	Worse Better	A
	base year vs current years	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20 40	78
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						☐ Michigan ■ Cheboygan	
<ul><li>Child poverty</li></ul>		1,327 428	23.4% 27.7%	1,275 475	21.2% 30.7%	56 (of 83) 68 (of 83)		
-ages 5-17	00000	668	21.8%	800	17.9%	49 (of 83)	18	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	66-88 S O6-88	1,051	29.5%	1,378	36.2%	46 (0f 82)	23	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						_	8
> Inadequate prenatal care		17	6.0%	9	2.2%			Î
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		19	* * *	15	5.4%	16 (of 77) * (of 27)	18	
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	(of 16)		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
> Children in investigated families		432	79.1	595	99.2		25	
> Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		102	18.7	148 37	24.7	78 (of 80) 52 (of 80)	32	
		18	3.0	56 26	4.3		CP	
-for delinquency		3	*	10	1.6		71	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							_
Births to teens, ages 15-17		∞	15.0	12	23.5	35 (of 70)		
➤ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		_	*	_	*	(21 fo) *		
> High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	27	2.4%	29	2.4%	7 (of 82)		
Education								
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							;
> Fifth grade science		63	21.9%	90	30.8% 15.1%	50 (of 82) 68 (of 80)	27	1 <del>4</del> ———
)		<u>-</u>					 Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	e calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

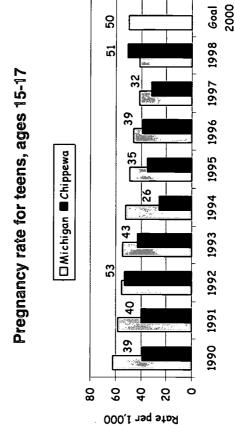
\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

#### Number \$93 988 388 591 50% Child care and early education (2000) ➤ Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> Average weekly cost (full-time) ➤ Children receiving food stamps > Children in subsidized care Family support (1999) -% in unregulated care Health care (1999) ▶ Regulated slots¹ 3,540 2,350 0.8% 19.8% 2,609 0.4% 79.0% 8,499 Hispanics have also been included in a racial group. -Asian/Pacific Islander > Total child population -African American Population (1998) -American Indian > Total population -Ages 13-17 -Ages 6-12 -Ages 0-5 -Hispanic income (1995) Unemployment \$28,957 **Median family** rate (1999)

Rate



11%

647

61

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

Property crime ➤ Violent crime

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education

15

8

334

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4

34%

Females

Males

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

% no paternity acknowledged

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

Children...

26.3% 0.5%

2,393

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

11.7

45

# <sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*Social Security Income.

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## CHIPPEWA COUNTY

ERIC Paul Bas Provided by ERIC

							Percent change in rate
•	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rate	<b>year</b> Rate²	Recent year	t <b>year</b> Rate²	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse Better 60 40 20 40 60
<b>Economic security</b>	1989 vs 1995						☐ Michigan
> Child poverty -ages 0-4		1,792	22.0% 27.3%	1,773	20.7%	50 (of 83) 58 (of 83)	9 4
-ages 5-17	1080.00 vs 1008.00	1,181	20.0%	1,143	18.0%		10
> Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-	1,838	38.1%	2,247	38.9%	57 (of 82)	2
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						Ş
	,	32	9.1%	15	3.6%		
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		15	4.4%	22 2	5.1%	10 (of 77) * (of 27)	15
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		7	*	7	*	(91 fo) *	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
<ul><li>Children in investigated families</li></ul>		375	48.9	654	77.0		57
		120	15.7	66	11.6	53 (of 80)	
Children in out-of-home care.			10.5	53	6.2		41
-for abuse or neglect -for delinquency		24 24	3.1	24 26	3.1	33 (of 76) 48 (of 57)	57
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	26.3	22	33.3	57 (of 70)	z
For Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100.000)		-	*	-	*	* (of 17)	
F High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	16	5.8%	55	3.5%	30 (of 82)	4
Education							
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						c
> Fifth grade science		8	20.0%	91	21.6%	75 (of 82)	8
> Eighth grade science		20	11.6%	65	14.7%	71 (of 80)	
					3		Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.
		•					

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

 $\sim 120$  county profile

al population al child population -Ages 0-5 -Ages 6-12	29,578	7,561	2,409	3,026	2,126
Tota V	> Total population	Total child population	-Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17

population	29,5
child population	7,5(
Ages 0-5	2,40
Ages 6-12	3,0
Ages 13-17	2,1
African American	0.3
American Indian	0.7

(2000)
education
early
<u>a</u>
care
Child

190	15	06\$	456	28%
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	➤ Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care¹

## Family support (1999)

Rate

Number 1,135

14% %9

491

-	
<ul> <li>Children receiving food stamps</li> </ul>	Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>

#### Health care (1999)

1.2%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

0.3% 98.6%

-Asian/Pacific Islander

-White

income (1995)

Median family

\$23,671

Unemployment

rate (1999) 7.8%

	180		23	55
Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	♦ Females	

36%

334

Total births (1998)

у скавопир

> % nonmarital

7.5%

10

<ul><li>Children, ages 0-18, insured by</li></ul>	Modionid
/	

33.6% 0.9%

2,635

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□Michigan ■Clare

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

## Children with disabilities (1999)

ည

67

34

5

80 9 6 20

Rate per 1,000

Students in Special Education	· Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

16%

921

20

151

_
ĵoľ.
arrests
(1998):
justice
Juvenile

000)		
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)	crime	
s 10-17,	Violent crime	
(age:	A	•

2000

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

24 Property crime

7.0

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

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COUNTY PROFILE

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## CLARE COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	rate
	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year	<b>year</b> Rate²	Recent year	t year	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse Better (40 20 0 20 40	tter 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995			E			Michigan	
> Child poverty		2,388	36.7%	2,272	30.4%	81 (of 83)	Clare 17	
-ages 0-4		807	41.4%	805	38.3%			-
-ages 5-1/ Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,581	34.7%	1,467	27.3%	80 (of 83)	) [	_
price school lunches		2,019	41.2%	2,817	49.4%	81 (of 82)	20 (	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
<ul> <li>Inadequate prenatal care</li> <li>I ow hirth-weight babies</li> </ul>		23	6.7%	25	7.1%	52 (of 70)		
> Infant mortality > Child deaths ages 1-14 (rate per 100 000)		3 6 -	2 * *	5 7 7	9 * *	+0 (0) (1) * (0f27) * (2f36)	4	
	FY 1988 vs 1999			1				
		782	123.0	672	88.9			28 60
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		271 42	42.6	128	16.9	73 (of 80) 71 (of 80)		
-for abuse or neglect		32	4.3	56	7.3		77	
-for delinquency		5	*	3	*			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		21	35.8	22	35.3	62 (of 70)	(	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2 123	* 9.5%	2 58	* 4.2%	* (of 17) 44 (of 82)		55
Education								
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							,
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		75 71	17.1%	94 74	22.1%	74 (of 82) 54 (of 80)	2	&[]
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	d not be calculated.

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported core—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 A A

123

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

4.

63,379	17,636	5,211	7,257	5,168
Total population	Total child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	☐ -Ages 13-17

Unemployment rate (1999)	C√ √	income (1995) \$47.382

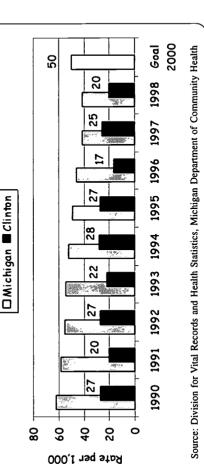
~African American	0.4%
-American Indian	9.0
-Asian/Pacific Islander	9.0
~White	98.4%
-Hispanic	4.0%

## Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

804	18%	6% onmarital.
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	% no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

вускеволир

## Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Child care and early education (2000)		
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	2,391	
-Per $100  \text{children}$ , ages $0 - 12^2 $	19	
> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$101	
<ul><li>Children in subsidized care</li></ul>	353	
-% in unregulated care¹	46%	
Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
➤ Children receiving food stamps	531	3%
Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	194	1%
Health care (1999)		
> Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	197	3.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000) <sup>4</sup> • Females	71	14
♦ Males	102	16
	2	:
<ul><li>Children, ages 0-18, insured by</li><li>-Medicaid</li></ul>	1.567	8.5%
-MIChild	53	0.3%
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		
Children with disabilities (1999)		
> Students in Special Education	1,481	15%
➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)	81	5
Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for		
Violent crime	4	*
Property crime	53	6.3
access frontes	) 	<u>;</u>

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

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KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

## CLINTON COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	ı rate
	Trend period years	Base year	Vear	Recent vear	Vear	Rank'	Worse Bet	Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20	6 7 8
Economic security > Child poverty	1989 vs 1995	1319	7 8%	1 497	8 4%	3 (1683)	8 GI	<ul><li>■ Michigan</li><li>■ Clinton</li></ul>
~ages 0-4		463	9.6%	610	13.3%		35	
<ul><li>-ages 5-17</li><li>Children receiving free/reduced</li></ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	856	7.0%	887	6.7%		4	
price school lunches		1,011	11.3%	1,270	13.3%	2 (of 82)	18	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Inadequate prenatal care		36	4.4%	31	3.9%	22 (of 70)	11 THE ST. 12	
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		39	4.8%	84°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°	%0.9	24 (0f 77)	26	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1 4	*	7 7	*	(91 fo) *		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
		969	36.1	772	43.8		21	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		99 34	6.0	116 39	9.9	25 (of 80) 6 (of 80)	01	
-for abuse or neglect		21	1.2	28	1.6		37	
-for delinquency		0	*	5	*	* (of 57)		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98				_			
> Births to teens, ages 15-17 > Deaths by accident homicide suicide		17	11.1	18	11.9	4 (of 70)	7	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4	* 1.7%	5 95	3.1%	* (of 17) 20 (of 82)	8	
Education Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		181 209	26.7%	277 187	41.8% 23.8%	16 (of 82) 24 (of 80)	13	57
					•	~	l Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	d not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: wa indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

6

128

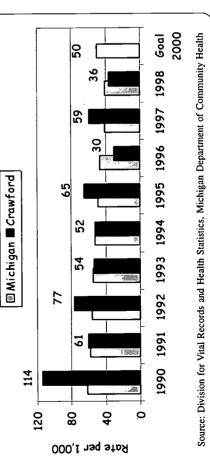
#### \$27,90 Unemployme rate (1999 6.4% Wedian famil income (

lelen	Population (1998)		Child care and
(	> Total population	14,150	> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>
	> Total child population	3,605	-Per 100 chil
تعد	~Ages 0-5	1,142	> Average weekly
	-Ages 6-12	1,468	> Children in subs
	-Ages 13-17	995	-% in unregu
ieni Seni	~African American	0.2%	
6	-American Indian	1.4%	Family suppor
<u> </u>	-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%	Till Activity
(1995)	-White	94.79	Children receive
904	-Hispanic	1.3%	
	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	acial group.	

Total births (1998)	7[
> % nonmarital	41
> % no paternity acknowledged	10
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

8 8

15-17
0 0 0
teens,
ĵ
rate
Pregnancy



Child care and early education (2000)		
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup> —Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	397 15	
> Average weekly cost (full-time)	890	
> Children in subsidized care	234	
-% in unregulated care¹	26%	
Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
<ul> <li>Children receiving food stamps</li> </ul>	427	11%
➤ Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	134	4%
Health care (1999)		
> Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	24	2.1%
<ul><li>hospitalized for asinma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)</li><li>+ Females</li></ul>	5	*
	10	*
> Children, ages 0-18, insured by	1 000	20.00
-Medicaid	1,092	0.0.67
-MIChild According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.	77	0.0%
Children with disabilities (1999)	-	
> Students in Special Education	301	14%
> Children receiving SSI5 (per 1,000)	49	14
Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)		
Violent crime	4	*
> Property crime	15	9.6

<sup>1</sup><u>Regulated</u> stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Tatal number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE** 

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

# CRAWFORD COUNTY

ERIC

Control to security   French period years   French period years   French yea									Percent c	Percent change in rate	ite
Pages year vs current year   Page   Number		Trend period years	Base	Vear	Recent	Vear	Rank <sup>1</sup>	_		Better	
## Security  14  14  14  14  15  1789		base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year	rate)	40	20	İ
14	Economic security	1989 vs 1995								_	
4.7  1-17  1	> Child poverty		789	24.8%	780	22.1%		(3)	(		
1.082   1.08	-ages 0-4		273	27.7%	285	28.4%		3)	<b>™</b> ⊟		
Prenatal care    Avg 1996-88 vs 1996-98    Prenatal care    Avg 1996-88 vs 1996-98    Prenatal care    Avg 1996-88 vs 1996-99    Prince ignet danilies    Avg 1996-88 vs 1996-99    Avg 1996-88 vs 1996-99    Avg 1996-88 vs 1996-99    Avg 1996-88 vs 1996-99    Avg 1996-89 vs 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-96 vs 1999-99    Avg 1996-96 vs 1999-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-96 vs 1999-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99    Avg 1996-	-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	516	23.5%	495	19.6%		33)	I	11	
Prenatal care eight babies at 1996-88 vs 1996-88 vs 1996-88 vs 1996-98	price school lunches		713	35.3%	1,082	48.0%		(2)	36	. Mic	higan
prenatal care legith tables  lil 6.4%	Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									wford
1	> Inadequate prenatal care		7	3.9%	4	*		(0,			
ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  FY 1968 vs 1999  investigated families  dividims of abuse or neglect  out-of-home care)  to on neglect  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99  ciency in  1995-96 vs 1996-99  investigated families  FY 1968 vs 1999  329 108.8 324 89.9 66 (of 83)  25 8.1 33 9.0 73 (of 80)  8 2.7 10 2.6 46 (of 37)  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  10 38.2 9 31.7 53 (of 70)  1996-90 vs 1999-99  ciency in  1995-96 vs 1999-99  31 17.1% 34 24.8% 72 (of 82)  29 15.7% 73 (of 80)  7 25 16.06  31 17.1% 34 24.8% 72 (of 82)  7 25 15.7% 73 (of 80)	<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		11 4	6.4%	12 1	7.8%		5 E	22		
investigated families  129 108.8 324 89.9 66 (of 83)  25 8.1 33 9.0 63 (of 83)  25 8.1 33 9.0 73 (of 80)  25 8.1 33 9.0 73 (of 80)  25 8.1 33 9.0 73 (of 80)  26 0.1 (of 76)  27 4.5 49 13.6 63 (of 83)  28 2.7 10 2.6 46 (of 83)  29 2.6 17 46 (of 77)  20 4.0% 29 4.7% 56 (of 82)  21			-	*	0	*		(9,			
vestigated families vestigated families victims of abuse or neglect  1-of-home care³  or neglect  uency  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  s, ages 15-17  ropouts  1995-96 vs1998-99  avctims of abuse or neglect  329  24,5  81  33  90,0  73  66  67,60)  81  11  46  61  67,60)  81  11  8  2.7  10  2.6  46  67,70)  81  11  8  11  8  11  8  12  14  46  61  67,70)  81  11  8  11  8  11  8  11  8  12  14  15  16  17  18  18  19  19  19  19  19  19  19  19	Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999									
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  S. ages 15-17 Iropouts  Inchese Inches			329	108.8	324	89.9		(3)		17	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  s, ages 15-17 ident, homicide, suicide ency in  1-20 8.1   33 9.0   13 (976)   81   11   11   11   11   11   11   1			74	24.5	49	13.6		(o)			<b>■</b>
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  S, ages 15-17  ident, homicide, suicide  jes 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  10 38.2 9 31.7 53 (of 70)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  10 38.2 9 4.7% 56 (of 82)  10 and a second of the second o			22 0	. v	£ 5	9.6		<b>(</b> )	<b>■</b> 11		
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 si ages 15-17 ident, homicide, suicide jes 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 10 38.2 10 4.0% 1990-91 vs 1997-98 20 4.0% 29 4.7% 29 4.7% 26 (of 82) 19 17.1% 1995-96 vs 1998-99 science 29 15.7% 29 15.7% 29 15.7% 1995-96 vs 1998-99 15 17.1% 1995-96 vs 1998-99	for delinquency		∞ ∞	2.7	10	4.6		<u>5</u> 5 ▲	Money.		
s, ages 15-17 ident, homicide, suicide ident, homicide, suicide ise 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 20 4.0% 29 4.7% 56 (of 82) 19 ency in  1995-96 vs 1998-99 science 29 15.7% 24 14.5% 72 (of 82) 71	Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								2	
y accident, homicide, suicide  In * * (of 17)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  ool dropouts  ool dropouts  1995-96 vs 1998-99  officiency in  le science  ade science  29 4.7%	➤ Births to teens, ages 15-17	•	10	38.2	σ	31.7		ŝ			
ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98  ool dropouts  ool dropouts  officiency in  te science  ade science  20	> Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		2	i 5	`			5			
ool dropouts  20 4.0% 29 4.7% 56 (of 82)  19	į		- ;	*	0	*		7.			
oficiency in  1995-96 vs1998-99  31 17.1%  34 24.8%  72 (of 82)  ade science  29 15.7%  24 14.5%  73 (of 80)	> High school dropouts		70	4.0%	29	4.7%		(2)	61		
1995-96 vs1998-99 31 17.1% 34 24.8% 72 (of 82) 29 15.7% 24 14.5% 73 (of 80)	Education										
e 31 17.1% 34 24.8% 72 (of 82) 7 1 29 15.7% 24 14.5% 73 (of 80) 7 1	Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99									
Eighth grade science   29 15.7%   24 14.5%   73 (of 80)	> Fifth grade science		31	17.1%	34	24.8%		(2)			<b>4</b> 5
			29	15.7%	24	14.5%		(0)	7.1		

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

38,947	10,138	2,841	4,183	3,114
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17

_	
Unemployment rate (1999)	6.4% Wedian family income (1995)

0.1% 3.2%

0.5%

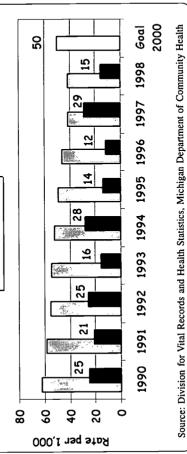
0.7%	
	spanics have also been included in a racial group.
	en included in
	have also be
-Hispanic	Hispanics

437	35%	8%
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	<ul><li>% no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.</li></ul>

ВАСКЕВОПИР

## Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Michigan Delta



	Child care and early education (2000)		
	> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup> -Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	1,076	
	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$102	
	> Children in subsidized care	463	
	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	48%	
	Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
	> Children receiving food stamps	1,034	10%
	> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	365	4%
	Health care (1999)		
	> Children		
	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	575	21.0%
	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000) <sup>4</sup>	,	•
	Females	10	*
		52	16
	> Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
	Medicaid	2,469	23.1%
	~MIChild	95	0.6%
<u>-</u>	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		
_	Children with disabilities (1999)		
	> Students in Special Education	996	13%
	> Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)	77	∞
	Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)		
	▶ Violent crime	3	*

1<u>Regulated</u> slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

8.9

34

Property crime

ERIC

Trend period years base year vs current year economic security  -ages 0-4 -ages 5-17 > Child poverty price school lunches price school lunches > Inadequate prenatal care > Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality > Child safety Child safety  Child safety Children in investigated families > Children in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> > Children in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> > Children in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>	year Number Rate year Number Rate 17.2	year Rate² 17.2% 22.0% 15.5% 24.9%	Recent year  Number Rate  1,881 18.0 615 24.2 1,266 16.0 2,035 27.9	year Rate²	Ra (recent )	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse 60 40 20 0	Better 20 40 60
ecurity  4  17  17  eiving free/reduced ool lunches  renatal care eight babies lity  ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  divestigated families d victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>	2	Pate <sup>2</sup> 17.2% 22.0% 15.5% 24.9%	Number 1,881 615 1,266 2,035	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent )	rear rate)	40 20	40
ecurity  y 4 17 eiving free/reduced ool lunches renatal care eight babies lity ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) anvestigated families d victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>	7,1 2 5 11,1 11,1 11,8	17.2% 22.0% 15.5% 24.9%	1,881 615 1,266 2,035	0			•	
y 4 17 eiving free/reduced ool lunches renatal care eight babies lity ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) anivestigated families d victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>	7,1	17.2% 22.0% 15.5% 24.9%	1,881 615 1,266 2,035	3				Michigan
4  civing free/reduced ool lunches orenatal care eight babies lity ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  investigated families d victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>	1,1	22.0% 15.5% 24.9%	615 1,266 2,035	18.0%		(of 83)	2	■ Delta
17 ceiving free/reduced ool lunches nenatal care eight babies lity ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) investigated families d victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>	1,8	24.9%	2,035	24.2%		(of 83)	01	
renatal care eight babies lity ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) investigated families d victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>	1,8	24.9%	2,035	16.0%	35	(of 83)	3	
orenatal care eight babies lity ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) investigated families d victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>			ŗ	27.9%	24	(of 82)	12	
veight babies ality ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) investigated families ed victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>			1.7					
veight babies ality ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) investigated families ed victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>		4.9%	1	4.1%		(of 70)		91
ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) investigated families ed victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup>		4.4%	. 21	\$.1%	<del></del> *	(of 77) (of 27)	17	
investigated families ed victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care³		*	1	*	*	(9I fo)	1 1	
	<b>.</b>							
	581	57.3	479	47.2		(of 83)		81
	106	10.5	55	4.6	16 77	(of 80)	3 1	1 48
£	94	2.5	1 5	5.0	7 6	(00 f0) (04 76)	9	3
for abuse or neglect for delinquency	34	3.3	19	1.9	40	(of 57)	2	44
Adolescence Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98	86-96							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17	15	14.2	14	14.6	∞	(of 70)	8	
> Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) High school dropouts	98 1	3.2%	2 69	2.8%	* 8	(of 17) (of 82)	f-1 <b>=</b>	12
Education								
Students with proficiency in								2
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>	143	27.1%	230 112	44.4%	33	(of 82) (of 80)	13	
	-	-		-			Mission have indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated	r a rate could not be calcul

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

65

COUNTY PROFILE

# E DICKINSON COUNTY

Population (1998)	> Total population	Total child populatic	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African America	-American India	-Asian/Pacific Is	
				}	taomic lamont	rate (1999)	5 4%	Median family	

	Population (1998)		Child care and earl
	> Total population	27,074	→ Regulated slots¹
	> Total child population	6,783	-Per 100 children, a
	-Ages 0-5	2,023	> Average weekly cost ()
}	-Ages 6-12	2,869	Children in subsidized
- momon	-Ages 13-17	1,891	-% in unregulated o
rate (1999)	-African American	0.2%	
5 4%	-American Indian	0.7%	Family support (19
edian family	-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%	
income (1995)	5)White	98.2%	Children receiving 100
\$33,029	. Hispanic	0.8%	➤ Children receiving FIF
	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	racial group.	Health care (1999)

292	28%	8%	
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged	"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

ВУСКЕВОПИБ

4.1%

82

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4

Females

Males

Children, ages 0-18, insured by..

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

Children...

3%

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

➤ Children receiving food stamps

amily support (1999)

Rate

Number

429

\$105 209

hild care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

Average weekly cost (full-time)

➤ Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

39%

16 25

33

17.9% 0.9%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

13%

649

61

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

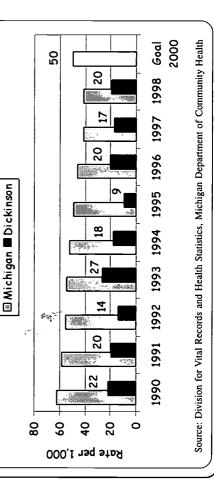
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime ▼ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

> Students in Special Education

## Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

14.5

## **DICKINSON COUNTY**

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	ate
	Trend period years	Base year	year	Recent year	t year	Rank¹	Worse Better	
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20	40 67
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						Michigan	higan
► Child poverty		768	10.9%	891	12.7%			Kinson
~ages 0-4		607	13.8%	575 560	10.00	10 (of 83)	30 	
✓ayes ೨-17 Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	444	9.0%	200	0.6.01	13 (0] 83)	II.	
price school lunches		905	17.1%	1,245	24.3%	16 (of 82)	42	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
Inadequate prenatal care		10	3.2%	10	3.4%	13 (of 70)	3	
> Low birth-weight babies		13	4.0%	12	3.9%	2 (of 77)	3	
<ul> <li>Intain motianty</li> <li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li> </ul>		7 7	+ +	7 7	+ <b>+</b>			
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
> Children in investigated families		336	50.4	328	48.4	21 (of 83)	<b>7</b>	89
> Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		79	11.9	26	3.8			
		55 15	4. k.	3 21	C.4 	33 ( <i>0</i> ) 60) 17 ( <i>o</i> f 76)	6	
-for delinquency		8	1.1	14	2.0	_	08	41
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						The state of the s	
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		=	17.9	10	18.2	19 (of 70)		
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0 16	1.2%	1 42	2.6%	* (of 17) 12 (of 82)	124	
Education Sudents with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							
Fifth grade science  Eighth grade science		98	25.5% 15.2%	112	31.8% 22.8%	42 ( <i>of</i> 82) 30 ( <i>of</i> 80)	25	88
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	tot be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

67

101,090	27,046	0702
> Total population	> Total child population	A A

-Ages	-Ages	-Amer	S) -White	-Hispa
	Unemployment rate (1999)	2.4%	income (1995)	\$43,352

tal child population	27,046
-Ages 0-5	7,968
~Ages 6-12	11,088
-Ages 13-17	7,990
-African American	5.0%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.1%
~White	93.4%
-Hispanic	4.3%

2%

1,364

563

> Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

Rate

Number

\$66 1,104 40%

23

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-122 > Average weekly cost (full-time)

▶ Regulated slots¹

➤ Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

4	
	n a racial group.
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	-5
	beer
	ve also been i
	ive.
	4
ĕ	spanics
B	ра
115	E.
-Hispanic	

Total births (1998)	1,185
> % nonmarital	29%
> % no paternity acknowledged	11%
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

ВРСКЕВОПИБ

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

11.8% 0.4%

3,357

119

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

4.4%

341

11 25

204

85

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

Females

Males

➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

15%

2,430

184

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

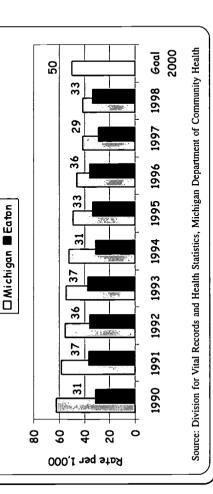
▶ Property crime ➤ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

> Students in Special Education

0.5

9 35



care is lence
regulated Independ
care. <u>Un.</u> he Family
full-day FIP is t
its provide ic access. Income.
hly three of four slots provic ildren to insure basic access ). Social Security Income.
hly three ildren to i i). <sup>5</sup> Socia
me. Roug ver 100 ch incidences
ay care ho tted slots p r than 20
d family d F 25 regulc s for fewe
registere, inimum oj 17 (no rate
me or in c 188est a m 1990-199
or group famity home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is utional standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup> FIP is the Family Independence *** T <u>otal</u> number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). *** Social Security Income.
r or group ational ste Latotal n
care cente home. <sup>2</sup> N n (AFDC)
sed child o he child's nt Childre
in a licen aides in t h Depende
one child homes or milies with
ccomodate ves in their Aid to Fa
<sup>1</sup> <u>Regulated</u> slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center o provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>*</sup> Nati Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>*</sup>
<u><sup>1</sup>Regulat</u> provided Program

 $142\,$  kids count in michigan 2000 data book

COUNTY PROFILE 89

## EATON COUNTY

ERIC Exists by ERIC

							Percent cha	Percent change in rate	
	Tond porior years	0000	7	Bocont voor	7007	00   7	Worse	Better	Á
	base year vs current year	<b>Dase</b> Number	year Rate²	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20	0 20 40	<b>A</b> 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							Michigan Michigan	-
> Child poverty		2,086	8.0%	2,821	10.2%	6 (of 83) 8 (of 83)	28 <b></b>	Eaton	
-ages 5-17	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,342	7.1%	1,747	8.5%		200		
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	55-2551 SA 25-5251	1,856	13.5%	2,725	17.5%	4 (of 82)	30		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Inadequate prenatal care		19	5.1%	<i>L</i> 9	5.5%		7		
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		63	5.3%	% %	7.9%	67 (of 77) 1 (of 27)	49 1	41	
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	* (of 16)	1	¥.	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999								
<ul><li>Children in investigated families</li></ul>		1,164	46.0	1,117	41.3			01	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		158	6.2	105	3.9	6 (of 80) 8 (of 80)	al (k	38	
for abuse or neglect		35	1.3	16	9.0	2 (of 76)	8		72
-for delinquency		2	*	36	1.3				-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		36	15.1	44	19.0	22 (of 70)	25		
F Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	88	2.0%	5 195	* 4.1%	* (of 17) 39 (of 82)	103		
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99								_
Students with proficiency in  Fifth grade science		363	27.1%	457	37.8%	24 (of 82)		40	
Figure grade science		337	0.7.67	<b>,</b>	7.07		Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	or a rate could not be calc	culated.
							8		1

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughty 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE



28,677	7,411	2,414
> Total population	Total child population	~Ages 0-5

income (1995) Unemployment \$34,480 Median family rate (1999)

-Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White	-Hispanic	Himmanitan Lane also have included in a marine and

95.8%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group

### "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital. % no paternity acknowledged Total births (1998) % nonmarital

ВАСКЕВОПИР

28%

372

# Child care and early education (2000)

26 \$90 322 24%	Number Rate 297 4% 81 1%	
<ul> <li>Children in subsidized care</li> <li>-% in unregulated care¹</li> </ul>	Family support (1999)  > Children receiving food stamps > Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	

2,035 0.5% 3.3% 0.5%

2,962

-Ages 6-12

## Health care (1999)

> Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	29	1.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4		
♦ Females	49	23
	51	22
> Children, ages 0-18, insured by		

•			
,	-Medicaid	-MIChild	

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□Michigan ■Emmet

18.8% 0.7%

1,455

56

115,000 Medicaid	
another gible for	
995-99), ay be eli	
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicai and 43,000 more for MIChild.	
According to census estimates uninsured children in the state and 43,000 more for MIChild	
ding to c ured chil 3,000 mc	
Accor unins and 4	

## Children with disabilities (1999)

20

9

6 Rate per 1,000

80

20

34

21

20

463	45
dents in Special Education	ildren receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)
S	\(\rac{A}{2}\)

9

8%

# Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

crime
Property crime
A

2000 Goal

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.

8. 8.

53

▶ Violent crime

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). "Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.

### 1.45

\* ERIC

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

7

ITA BOOK

# GENESEE COUNTY

## Population (1998)

119,536 37,556 48,880 33,100	> Total child population -Ages 0-5 -Ages 6-12 -Ages 13-17
37,5:	ges 0-5
119,536	child population

Jnemployment rate (1999)	5.5% Median family income (1995) \$38,905
Juer	Zed.

-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White	-Hispanic	Hispanics have also been included in

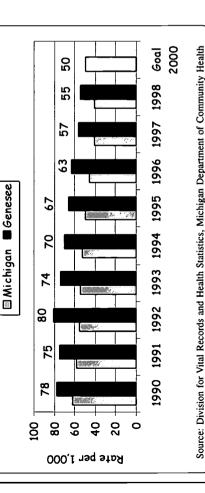
4.0% a racial group.

otal births (1998)	6,399
> % nonmarital	46%
> % no paternity acknowledged	21%

**B**VCKGROUND

	nonmarital.
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	paternity
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# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

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# Child care and early education (2000)

				Rate	17%	11%
15,163 18	\$107	11,203		Number	21,790	13,493
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup> -Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	> Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	Family support (1999)	<ul> <li>Children receiving food stamps</li> </ul>	Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>

27.8%

-African American -American Indian

1.0%

1.0% 70.2%

## Health care (1999)

Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	2,574	7.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4		
♦ Females	1,076	53
♦ Males	1,947	51
Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
-Medicaid	37,855	30.1%
~MIChild	564	0.4%
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 unirsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		

## Children with disabilities (1999)

10,238	2,356
Students in Special Education	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

13%

2

## Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

170	968
ime	nime
▼ Violent crime	▶ Property crime

16.7

ERIC

73

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

# STADWIN COUNTY



### Population (1998)

25,333	6,451	1.960
Total population	Total child population	~Ages 0-5

income (1995) Unemployment \$26,494 Median family rate (1999)

-Ages 6-12	2,606
-Ages 13-17	1,885
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	98.8%
-Hispanic	1.4%

## Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

265	33%	10%	
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	% no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	•

ВАСКЕВОИИ

7.6%

145

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

Females

Males

➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

7 4

24

Rate 10%

Number

286

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

➤ Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

983

26%

619 14 \$93 277

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-122

▶ Regulated slots¹

Average weekly cost (full-time)

Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

25.0%

1,695

0.7%

47

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

13%

524

79

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

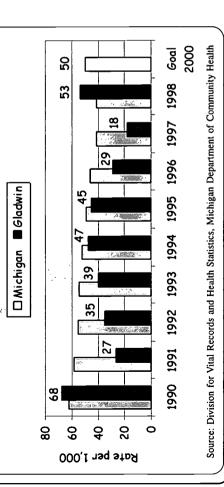
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

Property crime ➤ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

> Students in Special Education

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*\*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*\*\*Igial number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*\*\*Social Security Income.

15.5

47

3.0

## GLADWIN COUNTY

ERIC

Full Text Provided by ERIC

							Percent change in rate	nge in rate	
	Trend period years	Base year	year	Recent year	t year	Rank	Worse	Better	4
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	1	20 40	7 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995	•			į		4	☐ Michigan	
cnid poverty rages 0-4		1,599	27.4% 32.0%	1,863 596	28.6% 34.0%	79 (of 83) 76 (of 83)	- P	- Clauwiii	
-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,055	25.5%	1,267	26.6%	77 (of 83)	4		
price school lunches	66-661 84 06-661	656	28.1%	1,636	40.7%	63 (of 82)	45		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								-
> Inadequate prenatal care		30	10.3%	28	10.6%	(of 70)	2		
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		16	%9·S	18	%L'9	42 (of 77) * (cf 27)	21		
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		7 7	*	n —	*		111	The second secon	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999								
		618	111.8	438	6.79			39	ç
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		101 25	18.3	45	7.0	27  (of 80)			<b>3</b>
-for abuse or neglect		C7 L1	7,0	51	1.0			35	
-for delinquency		9	1.1	9	0.0	17 (of 57)	100	27	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Births to teens, ages 15-17 > Deaths by accident homicide suicide		Ξ	21.9	12	22.2	31 (of 70)		-	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	38	3.6%	2 72	* 8.9%	* (of 17) 70 (of 82)	63		
Education									
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99								
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		63	20.5% 19.0%	23	20.3% 7.2%	77 (of 82) 80 (of 80)	62		
			i				Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	r a rate could not be calcula	ated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n'a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

155

75

COUNTY PROFILE

156

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

17,097	3,629	1,051
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5

1,109 0.1% 2.6%

1,469

_			
Unemployment rate (1999)	6.7% Median family	income (1995)	\$25,361

-African American

-Ages 13-17 -Ages 6-12

-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
-White	97.0%
-Hispanic	0.9%

## Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

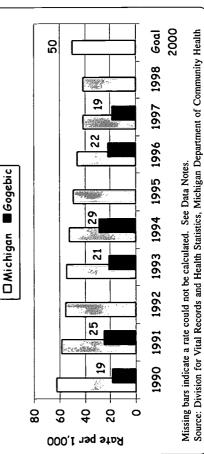
1998		
·	ital	
Total births (1998)	🤊 % nonmarita	
ā	82	
٥	^	

**ВАСК**ӨВОПИ**D** 

154 37%

### "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital. > % no paternity acknowledged

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



O	Child care and early education (2000)		
	<ul> <li>Regulated slots<sup>1</sup></li> <li>-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	441 18	
	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$86	
	<ul> <li>Children in subsidized care</li> </ul>	169	
	-% in unregulated care	51%	
ш.	Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
	<ul> <li>Children receiving food stamps</li> </ul>	603	16%
	> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	280	%8
-	Health care (1999)		
	> Children		
	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	77	7.3%
	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	1	
	Females	7	*
	→ Males	12	*
	> Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
	-Medicaid	1,255	32.4%
	-MIChild	. 177	2.0%
	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		
0	Children with disabilities (1999)		
	> Students in Special Education	343	13%
	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)	20	14
7	Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for		
	(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)		
	▼ Violent crime	2	*
	> Property crime	20	11.6

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

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## GOGEBIC COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rat	year Rate²	Recent year Number Rate	t <b>year</b> Rate²	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse Better 60 40 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						
Child poverty		961	23.2%	840	21.3%	57 (of 83)	<b>8</b>
-ages 0-4		319	28.6%	283	28.9%		
Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	7+0	9/.7:17	166	10.0%	)+ (øj ø3)	
price school lunches		1,187	41.1%	1,152	44.4%	71 (of 82)	8 E Michigan
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						■ Gogebic
> Inadequate prenatal care		14	7.2%	5	*	(of 70)	
> Low birth-weight babies		15	7.7%	15	%0.6 *	73 (of 77) * (522)	LI CI
<ul><li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li></ul>		7 -	*	0	*		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
		199	48.1	393	108.3	_	125
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		<del>4</del> c	10.6	41 .25	11.3	50 (of 80) 58 (of 80)	31
		9	1.7	12	3.2		84
-for delinquency		12	3.0	13	3.7	53 (of 57)	23
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	23.9	8	*	(of 70) *	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2 19	* 2.0%	1 22	2.5%	* (of 17) 9 (of 82)	24
Education Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						
Fifth grade science  Eighth grade science		61	30.7%	81	40.5%	19 (of 82) 55 (of 80)	36
0	_		- 2 1	)	-		Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
 <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 A C O

11

COUNTY PROFILE

74,134	19,545	6,228	8,114	5,203
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	Ages 13-17

				- P	
Unemployment	rate (1999)	3.6%	Median family	income (1995)	\$37.303

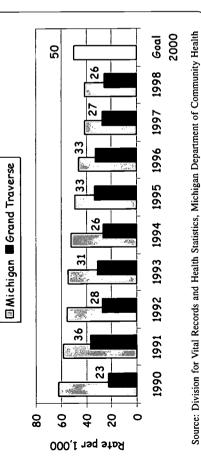
-African American	0 3%
	3
-American Indian	1.1%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%
-White	97.7%
-Hispanic	1.4%
Hisnanics have also been included in a racial amun	rial oroun

1		
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	ncluded in	
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	ispanics have also beer	
2	s have	
Spani	ispanic	
C	Η	

926	25%	10%
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

CKERONND 20

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Child care and early education (2000)		
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	4,852	
-Per 100 children, ages 0-122	34	
> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$96	
➤ Children in subsidized care	940	
-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	23%	
Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
<ul><li>Children receiving food stamps</li></ul>	919	3%
> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	179	1%
Health care (1999)		
> Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	79	1.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴ < Remales	108	00
♦ Males	151	25
Children age 0.18 incured by		ì
	.2,989	14.5%
-MIChild	118	<b>%9</b> '0
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		
Children with disabilities (1999)		
> Students in Special Education	1,942	15%
➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)	169	6
Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for		
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)		
▶ Violent crime	23	2.7
➤ Property crime	237	27.5

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

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KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

COUNTY PROFILE

# GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY

ERIC

	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Recent vear	Vear	Back <sup>1</sup>	Worse	Better
<u> </u>	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20	0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						ł	☐ Michigan
> Child poverty		1,740	9.8%	2,232	11.4%		16	Gr. Traverse
~ages U-4		199	12.6%	834	15.7%	9 (of 83)	22	
-ages 5-17 ➤ Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,073	8.6%	1,398	9.8%	9 (of 83)	14	J.
price school lunches		2,387	22.4%	3,374	25.4%	18 (of 82)	13	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							,
Inadequate prenatal care		66	10.5%	29	3.3%	11 (of 70)		
> Low birth-weight babies		45	4.4%	45	4.9%		12	
<ul><li>Intant mortality</li><li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li></ul>		7	7.7	ሌ "	* *	* (of 27) * (of 16)		anna taran
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999				-		I	
		400	41.4	988	45.3	18 (of 83)	6	
> Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		144	8.4	114	5.8	_		31
Children in out-of-home care?		57	3.3	74	3.8		94 -	<u> </u>
-for abuse or neglect -for delinquency		19 17	1.0	38 20	1.9	19 ( <i>of</i> 76) 22 ( <i>of</i> 57)		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	· ·
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		22	15.3	26	17.3	15 (of 70)	13	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	m*	* *	4 198	* 4.9%	* (of 17) 58 (of 82)		
Education							1	
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		282 203	27.5%	410	43.5%	11 (of 82) 29 (of 80)		58
	-	}	-				Missing hars indicate no change or a start day of the coloridate	To see rate could not be coloul.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: wa indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

40,126	10,410	3,035	4,327	3,048
> Total population	<ul><li>Total child population</li></ul>	~Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17

, Ag	^Ag ^Af	-Ar	Ā	Ŧ
	Inemployment	4.5%	income (1995)	\$31,760

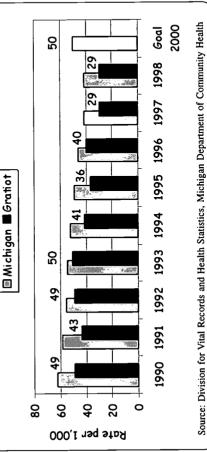
-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	~White	-Hispanic	

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Total births (1998)	207
> % nonmarital	30%
% no paternity acknowledged	10%
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

ВАСКЕВОПИР

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



	Child care and early education (2000)		
40,126	▶ Regulated slots¹	1,691	
10,410	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	23	
3,035	<ul><li>Average weekly cost (full-time)</li></ul>	\$88	
4,327	> Children in subsidized care	404	
3,048	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	23%	
0.3% 0.5%	Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
0.4%	▶ Children receiving food stamps	615	%9
70%	> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	255	2%
.O. 6	Health care (1999)		
507	> Childrentested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	222	7.3%
30% 10%	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)* \$ Females	55	18
	→ Males	1111	33
	➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured byMedicaid	2,062	18.5%
	-MIChild	42	0.4%
	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 univsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		
50	Children with disabilities (1999)		
3 [	Students in Special Education	1,332	16%
29	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)	142	14
	Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for		

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56

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime ➤ Violent crime

## GRATIOT COUNTY

ERIC Profit text Proof ded by ERIC

							Percent change in rate	in rate
	Trend neriod years	Base vear	Vear	Becent year	Vear	Rank <sup>1</sup>	Worse	Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0	20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							
➤ Child poverty		1,864	17.5%	1,934	17.8%	32 (of 83) 51 (of 83)	2 2	Gratiot
-ges 5-17		1,22,1	15.8%	1,174	14.6%		8	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,058	25.2%	2,656	32.1%	33 (of 82)	<i>x</i>	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Inadequate prenatal care		31	5.7%	12	2.5%	3 (of 70)		57
<ul> <li>Low Dirth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		¥ 4	0.3 <i>%</i> *	67 2	3.9% *	20 (of 77) * (of 27)	8	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	2	*	(91 fo) *		7 F
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							]
		546	50.6	611	58.7	_	16	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		34	9.1	80	7.7	35 (of 80) 28 (of 80)		15
		13	1.2	22	2.1		75 30	
-for delinquency		10	1.0	14	1.3		36	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	17.6	21	24.9	37 (of 70)	41	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	0	*	(21 fo) *		
> High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	48	2.1%	82	3.6%	32 (of 82)	72	Пг
Education								1
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		123	19.9%	172 88	30.8%	49 (of 82) 72 (of 80)	20   20	8
			•				Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

168

8

COUNTY PROFILE

46,614	
	•
Total population	

1,212

Child care and early education (2000)

➤ Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>

12,744	3,916	5,180	
Total child population	~Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12	

1.7%	~Hispanic
88.8%	-White
0.4%	-Asian/Pacific Islander
0.5%	-American Indian
0.4%	~African American
3,648	-Ages 13-17

Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
White	%8.86
Hispanic	1.7%
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	ial group.

income (1995)

Median family

\$32,951

Unemployment

rate (1999) 3.3%

Average weekly cost (full-time) \$103	43%	Number Rate	625 5%	ce³ 297 2%
	-% in unregulated care	Family support (1999)	➤ Children receiving food stamps	Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>

## Health care (1999)

32%

9.3%

♦ Males	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	-MIChild

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

% no paternity acknowledged

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

вьскавочир

15.1%

2,044

12 32

129

0.2%

## Children with disabilities (1999)

1,007	167
<ul> <li>Students in Special Education</li> </ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

13%

# Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(0001)		
(apple to the bar the control	Violent crime	
	▶ Viole	

	1.5	14.5
	6	98
(000		
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)	rime	crime
es 10-17,	Violent crime	<ul> <li>Property crime</li> </ul>
(ag	^	^

□ Michigan ■ Hillsdale	43 34 47 45 37 43 35	1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 Goal 2000	Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
		1991	r Vital R
	4	1990	ivision fo
80	60 - 20 - 0 - 0 - 0		ource: D
	Rate per 1,000		Š

\*\* Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*\*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*\*\*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*\*\*\*Intal number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

# HILLSDALE COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	nge in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Recent vear	Vear	Rank <sup>1</sup>	Worse	Better	
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)		20 40	<u> </u>
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						☐ Michigan ■ Hillsdale		
➤ Child poverty -ages 0.4		2,216	17.9%	2,137	16.6%	28 (of 83)		1	
-ages 5-17	00000	1,431	16.4%	1,345	14.5%			12	_
> Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	66-666 SA 06-666	1,706	23.0%	2,272	30.9%	30 (of 82)	34		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Inadequate prenatal care		47	7.5%	47	8.3%	58 (of 70)	10		
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		36	5.7%	37	6.4%	35 (of 77) * (of 27)	12		
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	3	*	(91 fo) *	<b>福</b>		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						.1		
		633	52.0	1,386	108.8	_	109		
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		137	11.3	157	12.3	58 (of 80) 43 (of 80)	102		
-for abuse or neglect		21	1.7	58	4.6	_			
-for delinquency		0	*	4	*	* (of 57)	174	-	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		31	28.8	29	28.0	45 (of 70)		£_	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	5 156	7.3%	3	6.3%	* (of 17) 74 (of 82)			
Education									
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							ē	
> Fifth grade science > Eighth grade science		130 76	21.2%	117	24.9% 13.2%	71 (of 82) 75 (of 80)	<b>■</b>	18	
		:					Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	a rate could not be calcu	ulated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

172

83

COUNTY PROFILE

	3 0 cc A
▼ Total	*
	> Total child population 7,790

tai population	33,719
tal child population	7,790
~Ages 0-5	2,366
-Ages 6-12	3,140
-Ages 13-17	2,284
-African American	0.4%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7%
-White	97.3%

Unemployment

rate (1999) 4.6%

Child care and early education (2000)	> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12²	> Average weekly cost (full-time)

20 \$6\$ 364 42%

	sdı
Family support (1999)	Children receiving food stamps

> Children in subsidized care -% in unregulated care1 Rate %6 3%

Number

832 267

## Health care (1999)

0.9%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$26,014

366 23%

Total births (1998)

> % nonmarital

ВРСКЕВОПИВ

➤ Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

14.1%		*	20	
342		19	49	
<ul> <li>Children</li> <li>tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5</li> </ul>	~hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴	♦ Females	♦ Males	

23.7% 0.8%

2,084

67

	ısured by		
Aales	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	-MIChild

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□ Michigan ■ Houghton

8 9

Rate per 1,000

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

## Children with disabilities (1999)

ည

546	89
<ul> <li>Students in Special Education</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)</li> </ul>
•	-

%

ō	
: arrests	
(1998):	(000,1
justice	, rate per
Juvenile	(ages 10-17

∞	87
	Ð
Violent crime	Property crime
A	A

23.9

3	
	Goal 2000 , Health
27	1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 s indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes. ision for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community
4	1997
2	1996 stes. n Departi
	1995 e Data No Michiga
11	1994 ated. See Statistics.
112	1993 be calcul
91	1992 could not
188	1991 te a rate r Vital R
26	1990 ars indica ivision fc
Nate per 1,0	1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 Goal  2000 Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.  Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

# HOUGHTON COUNTY

ERIC Full that Provided by ERIC

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years	Base year	year	Recent year	} year	Rank	Worse Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	40 20 0 20 40
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						
➤ Child poverty -ages 0-4		1,654	20.6% 26.2%	1,737	21.3% 27.8%	57 (of 83) 57 (of 83)	oongnon = 9
-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,044	18.3%	1,126	18.9%		3
price school lunches		2,189	41.1%	2,186	36.9%	50 (of 82)	10
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Inadequate prenatal care		16	3.6%	6	2.4%	2 (of 70)	34
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		20 4	4.5% *	3 20	5.2%	12 ( <i>of</i> 77) * ( <i>of</i> 27)	14
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		· w	*	· —	*	(91 fo) *	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
> Children in investigated families		169	18.9	380	48.8		138
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		29	3.2	53	2.6	3 (of 80)	_П_
For phice or neglect		C C	2.0	<del>7</del> 7 ×	1.0	10 (0) 60)	
for delinquency		10	1.1	11	1.3		23
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	13.2	6	13.0	5 (of 70)	2
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	) 1990-91 vs 1997-98	2 45	2.7%	1 66	3.7%	* (of 17) 33 (of 82)	35
Education	1995.96 ve1998.99						
Students with proficiency in > Fifth grade science		129	28.4%	163	38.3%	22 (of 82)	35
> Eighth grade science		130	27.1%	107	24.4%		0i
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 All indicator rates are provided the woold of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

.  $76\,$  county profile

35,303	9,162	7 7 2 2
> Total population	> Total child population	3 0 000 V

Α̈́ V	Y Y	* *	: ₹ ∓
	Unemployment	Median family	income (1995) \$30,395

-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	0.3%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
~White	99.4%
-Hispanic	2.1%
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	mb.

2% 2%

657

203

Rate

Number

888

300

862

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

-% in unregulated care1

19		
r		
-Hispanic	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	

386	24%	10%
Fotal births (1998)	> % nonmarital	% no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

🛭 Michigan 🔳 Huron

### ➤ Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> ➤ Children receiving food stamps Average weekly cost (full-time) > Children in subsidized care Family support (1999) Regulated slots<sup>1</sup> 3,787 2,643 ~0 Ages 6-12 ges 13-17 Ages 0-5



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22

23

22

22

5

25

6 20

Rate per 1,000

9

8

799	48
Students in Special Education	Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)
A	A

13%

## Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▼ Violent crime	▶ Property crime

2000 90 00

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

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<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

ERIC Full but Provided by Ellic

Particle   Particle									A.	rcent	char	Percent change in rate	rate		
Page year vs. current, year   Number   Flate <sup>2</sup>   Number   Flate <sup>3</sup>   Number   Flate		Trend period years	Base	Vear	Recent	Vear	ä	ank¹		Worse		Be	Better	A	
## Committed ## Co	~	base year vs current year	Number	Pate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	year rate)		t0 20	0	8	40	8	
1,090   15.8%   642   26.6%   50   (9.83)	Economic security > Child poverty	1989 vs 1995	1,612	16.9%	1.800	19.0%	40	(of 83)		12			<ul><li>Michigan</li><li>Huron</li></ul>		
recying free/reduced 1989-90 vs 1996-99 1,494 25.7% 2,089 33.9% 40 (4/82) 1,494 25.7% 2,089 33.9% 40 (4/82) 1,494 25.7% 2,089 33.9% 40 (4/82) 1,494 25.7% 2,089 33.9% 40 (4/82) 1,404 2.1% 2,089 33.9% 28 7.1% 51 (4/70) 1,43% 22 5.6% 18 (4/70) 1,43% 22 5.6% 18 (4/70) 1,43% 22 5.6% 18 (4/70) 1,404 2,11 2,10 2,10 2,10 2,10 2,10 2,10 2,10	~ages 0-4 ~ages 5-17		, 522 1,090	19.8% 15.8%	642 1,158	26.6% 16.4%	50 41	(of 83) (of 83)	М.		4				
prenatal care prenatal care prenatal care prenatal care prenatal care prenatal care preparation babies  laify ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  FY 1986 vs 1996  TY 1986 vs 1996-36  FY 1986 v	<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,494	25.7%	2,089	33.9%	40	(of 82)		32					
previgible babies    19   3.9%   28   7.1%   51   6/70)    21   4.3%   22   5.6%   18   6/77)    31   4   * * *   6/27)    4   * *   3   * *   (6/70)    4   * *   3   * *   (6/70)    5   * *   4.3%   22   5.6%   18   (6/77)    4   * *   4.3%   22   5.6%   18   (6/77)    5   * *   6/16)    5   * *   6/16    7   3   3   6/18    7   3   3   6/18    7   3   3   6/18    7   3   3   6/18    7   3   3   6/18    8   5   5   9   1.0   3   (6/18)    8   5   5   9   1.0   3   (6/18)    8   5   5   9   1.0   3   (6/18)    9   11.5   17   1.9   3   (6/17)    1996-96 vs 1996-99   3   1.6%   84   3.9%   38   (6/12)    15   15   15   15   15   15   15   1	Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							S						
ality deaters	> Inadequate prenatal care		19	3.9%	28	7.1%	51	•	8						_
investigated families investigated families	<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		27 4	4.3% *	33	3.6% *	<b>∞</b> *	(of 77) (of 27)		e R					
investigated families  dividings			5	*	2	*	*	(of 16)			1 1:				
in investigated families in investigated families ared victims of abuse or neglect ared victims of abuse or neglect in out-of-home care) in out-of-home care	Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999													
ated victims of abuse or neglect in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> in out-of-home care 23 2.5 9 1.0 3 (976) 3 (977) in ages 15-17 in ages 15-17 in ages 15-17 in ages 15-17 in ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) in ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) in ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) in ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) in ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) in ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) in ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) in ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) in ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) in ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) in ages 15-10 (rate per 100,000) in	> Children in investigated families		396	42.1	543	59.3	33	(of 83)	<b>4</b> ☐		5				
The first care   The			119	12.6	67	7.3	30	(of 80)					42	•1	
teens, ages 15-17 teens, ages 15-17 teens, ages 15-17 teens, ages 15-17 teens, ages 15-17 old dropouts  1996-96 vs1998-99 officiency in  1995-96 vs1998-99 cofficience  152 2.2 77 1.9 3 (477)			44	7.0		3.3	10	(of 80) (of 76):					35	9	62
teens, ages 15-17  teens, ages 15-17  y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19  ool dropouts  ool dropouts  de science  ade science  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  155 17.7 9 11.5 3 (97.0)  3 ** 1 ** * (9/17)  9 11.5 3 (97.0)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  1995-96 vs 1996-99  115 26.5% 115 26.5% 140 31.0% 6 (97.80)	for delinquency		20	2.2	17	6.1	39	(of 57)	Į	ļ		41		1	<u> </u>
teens, ages 15-17 y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) ool dropouts  officiency in  15 17.7 9 11.5  ** * (of 70)  1990-91 vs 1997-98 31 1.6% 84 3.9% 38 (of 82)  1995-96 vs1998-99 officiency in  1995-96 vs1998-99 ade science  115 26.5% 140 31.0% 6 (of 80)	Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							]						-
y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) ool dropouts ool dropouts  1995-96 vs1998-99 officiency in  1995-96 vs1998-99 ade science  152 30.6%  1	> Births to teens, ages 15-17		15	17.7	6	11.5	3	(of 70)					35		
oficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 de science 150 35.6% 29 (of 82) 152 30.6% 140 31.0% 6 (of 80)	ă Ħ	1990-91 vs 1997-98	. 3	1.6%	1 84	3.9%	38 *	(of 17) (of 82)	143						
1995-96 vs1998-99 115 26.5% 150 35.6% 29 (of 82) 152 30.6% 140 31.0% 6 (of 80)	Education										<u> </u>				
.e 115 26.5% 150 35.6% 29 ( <i>of</i> 82)	Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99											75		
	<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		115	26.5%	150 140	35.6%	29	(of 82) (of 80)				-[	<b>,</b>		
									Aissing bars i	ndicate no	rhange o⊓	r a rate cou	ld not be c	alculate	Įĝ.

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 All indicator rates are 1,000 children, unless of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-122

Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>

Average weekly cost (full-time)

➤ Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

> Total population	285,2
> Total child nonulation	889

417,007	88,878	23,597	27,715
iotai population	Total child population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12

7 10tal Child P	_	9) ~African ,	ily -Asian/Pa	(1995) -White	520 - Hismania
	Unemployment	rate (1999)	6.1% Median family	income (1995)	069 988

1 2 2 2 2 2	
-Ages 13-17	17,566
-African American	15.6%
-American Indian	1.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	3.9%
-White	79.6%
-Hispanic	8.6%
Historics have also been included in a racial aroun	

Children receiving HD assistance	Children teetiving in assistance	Health care (1999)
0/0/2/	8.6%	s have also been included in a racial group.

3,777	37%	17%	n nonmarital.
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged	"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

ВАСКСВОПИВ

14.0%

3,233

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

Females

Males

➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

Children.

Rate

Number

9,006 4,990

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

\$106 4,075 57%

15

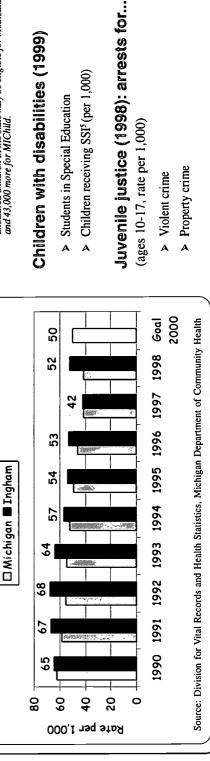
593

23.1% 0.4%

17,507

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income. 181

4. 4. 16.7

128

482

Property crime ➤ Violent crime

14%

7,089

1,057

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education

## INGHAM COUNTY

ERIC Print rooded ty line

							Work	Bottor	
	<b>Trend period years</b> base year vs current year	Base year	<b>year</b> Rate²	Recent year	t year Rate²	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	\ \   	0 20 40	<b>A</b> 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995	17 362	17 0%	14 535	20.7%	50 (2683)	16	☐ Michigan ☐ Ingham	<u></u>
-ages 0-4		4,749	21.5%	5,636	26.4%		23		)
Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	10,277	22.6%	14,130	29.5%		31		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Inadequate prenatal care		293	6.5%	242	6.2%			2	
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		283	6.3% 9.7	302 29	7.7%	64 ( <i>of 77</i> ) 13 ( <i>of 27</i> )	22	24	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		18	33.7	8	14.6				57
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						8		
		2,887	39.0	5,625	81.7		103		
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		621 389	8. v.	958	13.9	64 (of 80) 64 (of 80)	99		
		181	2.6	429	6.2		7+		
-for delinquency		72	1.0	39	0.6	ŀ		42	7
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							T	
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		192	33.1	169	31.5	52 (of 70)		<b>™</b>	
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> <li>High school dropouts</li> </ul>	1990-91 vs 1997-98	11 566	40.2	9	34.0 11.0%	2 (of 17) 82 (of 82)	135	<b>S</b>	
Education									
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99								2
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		964	24.9% 23.5%	1,222 878	36.0% 25.0%	28 ( <i>of</i> 82) 18 ( <i>of</i> 80)		9	ţ.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughtly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

. . . 17. It 8



Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>

Average weekly cost (full-time) ➤ Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

Total population	

5,242 6.829 16.985 ➤ Total child population -Ages 6-12 -Ages 0-5

-Ages 13-17	4,914
-African American	0.8%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0 40%

Unemployment

rate (1999)

0.4%	98.3%	3.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	~White	-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$36,357

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Family support (1999)  > Children receiving food star

Rate

Number

1,240

\$95 586

58%

## Health care (1999)

	399		99	85
> Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	♦ Females	♦ Males

33% 10%

821

Total births (1998)

вускевопир

> % nonmarital

7.6%

=

16.0%

2,890

0.5%

~MIChild

## Children with disabilities (1999)

1,808	144
<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)
A	A

15%

# Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

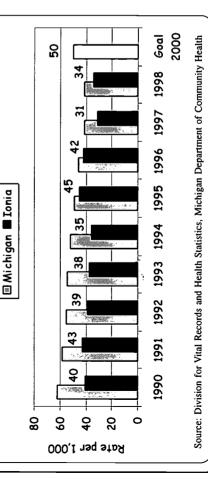
5	47
▼ Violent crime	▶ Property crime

6.0

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

% no paternity acknowledged



<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

## **IONIA COUNTY**

ERIC Full list Provided by ERIC

								Percent	Percent change in rate	n rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Becent year	1001	00 20 21 21	2	Worse	B	Better	Á
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	ar rate)	60 40 20	0 20	40	84
Economic security	1989 vs 1995									☐ Michigan	
> Child poverty -ages 0-4		2,109	13.0%	2,566 916	15.1%	22 (9)	(of 83) (of 83)	18 18	j Pi	IODIA	_
-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,319	11.5%	1,650	13.4%		(of 83)	17			
price school lunches		2,198	19.5%	3,251	26.7%	21 (0)	(of 82)	37			
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
> Inadequate prenatal care		41	4.8%	43	5.3%		(of 70)	101			
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		57	6.7%	50 5	6.2%	30 (9	(of 77) (of 27)		∞ ■	ſ	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	47.1	1	*	(o) *	(of 16)				
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							<del>-</del>			
> Children in investigated families		552	34.3	1,058	62.3		(of 83) ▲				
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		92	5.7	102	6.0	21 (9	(of 80)	4	5		•
5		4 c	2.5 2.6	75	4.0		(0) (0) (22)	CI			
for delinquency		<del>1</del> 4	<u>+</u>	5	0.7 *	(o) *	(of 57)	7			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		36	26.5	38	27.5	44 (0)	(of 70)		4		
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4 160	* 5.1%	3	4.3%	* (o) 47 (o)	(of 17) (of 82)		\(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	]     16	
Education								Š.			
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							,i		٤	
> Fifth grade science > Eighth grade science		268	28.7% 20.8%	300	35.1% 18.2%	31 ( <i>q</i> ) 49 ( <i>q</i> )	(of 82) (of 80)	12		<b>3</b>	
							Mi	 Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	  ange or a rate cou	uld not be calc	culated.

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

187

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

COUNTY PROFILE

9



25,111	5,926	1,821
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5

Unemployment	rate (1999)	8.2%	Median family	income (1995)	\$24,546

Rate

Number

985

Child care and early education (2000)

Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

➤ Regulated slots¹

> Average weekly cost (full-time)

➤ Children in subsidized care

2,478 1,627

-Ages 13-17 -Ages 6-12

-% in unregulated care1

23 91 431 719

290

➤ Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

➤ Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

0.4% 1.0% 0.4% 38.3%

24,546 -American In  -American In  -Asian/Pacifin  -White  -Hispanic	(1999)	-American America
(5)	20%	-American India
] [2]	amily a	-Asian/Pacific Is
	le (1995)	~White
	24,546	-Hispanic

lander

_	
~Hispanic	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

otal births (1998)	288
> % nonmarital	36%
> % no paternity acknowledged	13%

. В**У**СКЕВОПИD

'No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

2

38

37

201

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4

Females

Males

➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

27.5% 1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

13%

988

2.2

9 38

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

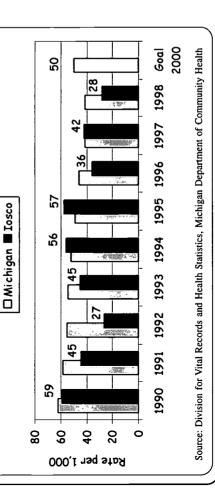
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime ➤ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

COUNTY PROFILE

**IOSCO COUNTY** 

ERIC Predictor by ERIC

								Percent change in rate	hange	in rate		_
	Trond noriod years	Base	1607	Secont vear	Year	Ö.	20 14	Worse		Better	Z	
1	base year vs current year	Number	year Rate²	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	(recent year rate)	60 40 20	0	20 40	3 A	
Economic security  > Child poverty  -ages 0-4	1989 vs 1995	1,421	17.8%	1,521	22.7%	19	(of 83) (of 83)	35		<ul><li>Michigan</li><li>Iosco</li></ul>		
<ul><li>-ages 5-1 /</li><li>&gt; Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li></ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,048	31.2%	3,073	47.8%	69 <i>TT</i>	(of 83) (of 82)	53				
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							<u>:</u>				
<ul> <li>Inadequate prenatal care</li> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> <li>Child doubte page 1.14 (rate page 100 000)</li> </ul>		12 27 6	2.2% 4.9% 11.4	13	4.7% 6.1% *	32 29 * *	(of 70) (of 77) (of 27)	26				
	FY 1988 vs 1999							;		Π		
> Children in investigated families > Substantiated victims of abuse or nealest		311	39.2	460	77.6	53	(of 83)	86				
<ul> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	•	26	3.2	\$ 25	9.2	74	(of 80)					
<ul><li>for abuse or neglect</li><li>for delinquency</li></ul>		7	1.1	24 20	4.1 3.4	50	(of 76) (of 57)	182 273				
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							<i>L</i> 9				
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		12	19.7	6	19.9	24	(of 70)					
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	) 1990-91 vs 1997-98	1 32	* 1.8%	1 102	* 5.9%	* 69	(of 17) (of 82)	220				
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99									İ		
Students with proficiency in  Fifth grade science  Eighth grade science		107	20.4% 21.8%	116	25.9% 23.1%	69	(of 82) (of 80)		9	77		
								Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	nange or a ra	te could not be c	alculated	_

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

12,883	2,690	736	1,142	
> Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	

	71-0 c2gv.
	-Ages 13-17
Jnemployment	-African American
iale (1999) 6 60	-American Indian
Wedian family	-Asian/Pacific Islan
income (1995)	~White
\$23,561	-Hispanic

1.3%	9.0	98.1%	1.3%	the Carolina Carolina Carolina
-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	~White	-Hispanic	Lices faire and behavior more and action of the control of the con

Rate

Number

\$94

22

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

→ Regulated slots¹

Average weekly cost (full-time)

Children in subsidized care -% in unregulated care

1,142 812 0.1%

142

46%

%9

172

> Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

∨ Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

53

7.6%

26

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

Females

Males

> Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

13

27.1%

761

1.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

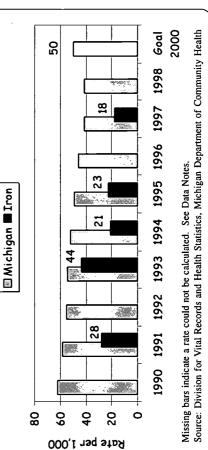
278 53

## Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

113	32%	%6	
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged	"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

**BYCKCHONND** 

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education

r group famity home or in a registered famity day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is onal standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup> FIP is the Family Independence T <u>otal</u> number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>3</sup> Social Security Income.
<sup>1</sup> <u>Regulated</u> slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provia provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). *Social Security Income.

▶ Property crime ▶ Violent crime

100

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

16.8

22

ERIC Pall tax Proceded by EBG

							Percent change in rate	nge in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	- 20	Becent vear	Vear	Dank.	Worse	Better	_
-	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0	) 20 40 60	
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							Michigan	
Child poverty		578	19.5%	595	20.8%	54 (of 83)	7 -	■ Iron	
ages 5-17	1080.00 vc 1008.00	388	17.6%	393	18.0%		2		
price school lunches	77	959	30.6%	823	35.7%	44 (of 82)	17		_
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98		-				3		
> Inadequate prenatal care		9	4.5%	9	5.7%		//2		
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		9 0	4. / <i>%</i> *	» С	%9·/	59 (of 77) * (of 27)	19	(2)	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	-	*	(of 16)		X.	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999			:			<u>§</u>		
		172	59.7	357	132.7	80 (of 83)	771		
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		79 16	27.4	45 19	16.7	72 (of 80) 62 (of 80)	33	39	
		7	2.5	∞ ,	3.1	37 (of 76)			
-for delinquency		7	2.3	11	4.1	_	74		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	22.8	4	*	(0L fo) *			
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4	* *	0	2.5%	* (of 17) 10 (of 82)			-
Education							l		
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							55	
> Fifth grade science > Eighth grade science		55 31	31.1%	75 52	48.1%	5 (of 82) 7 (of 80)		83	
							I Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated	l or a rate could not be calculate	8

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
 State total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

95

COUNTY PROFILE

. ...

# SABELLA COUNTY



## Population (1998)

28,026	13,328	4,283
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5

-Ages 6-12	5,396
Agos 13-17 -African American	1.1%
-American Indian	3.2%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.3%
-White	94.3%

Unemployment

rate (1999)

	Family support (1	Children receiving fo
1.1%	3.2%	1.3%

(000	1,918	20	\$93	550	49%	Number Rate	982 6%	366 3%
Child care and early education (2000)	> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	-Per 100 children, ages 0-122	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care¹	Family support (1999)	> Children receiving food stamps	> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>

## Health care (1999)

2.4%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Wedian family

\$31,201

> Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	220	5.2
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)		
♦ Females	9	•
◆ Males	105	

32% 651

Males	> Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid

17.5%

0.3%

16 26

8

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000	uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.
According 1	uninsured c and 43,000

-MIChild

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

🖾 Michigan 🔳 Isabella

8

Rate per 1,000

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

ВУСКЕВОПИВ

## Children with disabilities (1999)

1,059	202
> Students in Special Education	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

16% 15

## Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

•	rime	
	Violent crime	
,	A	

n	11
▼ Violent crime	▶ Property crime
4	A

12.9

	_	
20	<i>6</i> 0al 2000	y Health
33	1998	ommunit
5	1997	nent of C
50	1996	n Departr
21	1995	Michiga
21	1994	Statistics,
28	1993	d Health
56	1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	ecords an
30	1991	or Vital R
	1990	Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
20 - 20	, >	<u>ب</u> و نو
		onro
Rate per 1,000		S

<sup>1</sup><u>Regulated</u> stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

## ISABELLA COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	
	Trend period years	8200	7607	Becent vear	7007	Bank	Worse Better	4
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20 40	 A &
Economic security	1989 vs 1995			,			Michigan of Icabella	( =
<ul><li>Child poverty  -ages 0-4</li></ul>		2,219 777	17.6% 20.7%	2,607 920	19.2% 24.0%	44 ( <i>of</i> 83) 34 ( <i>of</i> 83)	IJ ■∎	 ገ
-ages 5-17	00 0000	1,442	16.3%	1,687	17.3%	45 (of 83)	9	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced</li> <li>price school lunches</li> </ul>	1904-90 VS 1990-99	1,335	22.8%	1,775	25.7%	19 (of 82)	13	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							-
<ul> <li>Inadequate prenatal care</li> <li>I ow hirth-weight babies</li> </ul>		43	6.6%	21	3.4%	14 (of 70)	6.3	49
<ul> <li>Infant mortality</li> <li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li> </ul>		3 %	* *		* *			
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
> Children in investigated families		989	47.1	878	629		40	
> Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		115	7.9	73	5.5	17 (of 80)	31	
		45	3.7	63	3.7		67	
for delinquency		1 1	0.8	13	1.0		32	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		19	17.1	22	20.3	27 (of 70)	8I	
<ul> <li>Deains by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> </ul>		S	*	3	*	* (of 17)	The second control of the second control of	
> High school dropouts	1990-91 VS 1997-98	54	3.2%	57	3.2%	26 (of 82)		
Education								
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							ę
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		118 75	23.0%	150 103	34.0% 20.2%	35 (of 82) 41 (of 80)		<del>\$</del>
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	:alculated.

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 All indicator rates are 1,000 children statewide.
 The total is slightly targer than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

COUNTY PROFILE

156,157	39,286	12,552	15,766
Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12

10,968 8.2% 0.5% 0.7% 90.5%

Unemployment rate (1999)	3.5% Wedian family	income (1995)	\$35,963

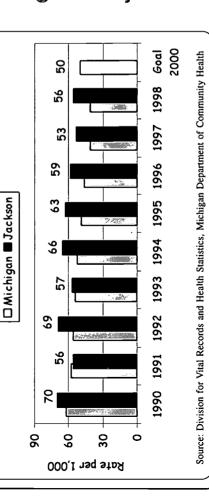
-Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White	-Hispanic	

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	been ii
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Iispani	ispa
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Total births (1998)	2,05
> % nonmarital	36%
<ul><li>% no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.</li></ul>	179

вускевоии

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



d care is	ndence	
. Unregulat	amily Indepe	•
of four slots provide full-day care. <u>L</u>	FIP is the F	
lots provide	sic access.	y Income.
ree of four s	to insure ba	). Social Securii
. Roughly th	100 children	idences). <sup>5</sup> S
y care home	ted slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup> FIP is the Famil	ates for fewer than 20 incidences).
red family do	of 25 regula	ites for fewer
r in a registe	ggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots p	0-1997 (no rc
r or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Rough	dards sugges	erfor
ter or group fa	Vational stande	.). * <u>Total</u> numb
	ld's home. 4	Idren (AFDC
a licensed ch	tes in the chi	ependent Chi
one child in	homes or aid	nilies with D
accomodate	tives in their	rly Aid to Far
<u>egulated</u> stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care cen	provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. *Nati	Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4
1 <sub>R</sub>	$p_{\mathbf{u}}$	Pr

Number 9,270 2 805 195 3,577 4 5,647 20 \$102 1,792 49% 4,097 2,242 332 648 597 -hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup> Child care and early education (2000) According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild. Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... Children with disabilities (1999) -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 ➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000) > Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> > Children, ages 0-18, insured by... -Per 100 children, ages 0-122 > Average weekly cost (full-time) ➤ Children receiving food stamps > Students in Special Education > Children in subsidized care Family support (1999) -% in unregulated care! (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000) Health care (1999) Females Males ▶ Regulated slots¹ Property crime ▶ Violent crime -Medicaid -MIChild > Children...

9.9%

22 28

Rate

22.5% 0.5% 14%

 $\equiv$ 7.9

202

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

## JACKSON COUNTY

ERIC

								Percent change in rate	hange	in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Becent year	Vear	Dank1	•	Worse		Better	4
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	(£)   €   60	40 20	0	20 40	<b>A</b> 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995									☐ Michigan	( <b>=</b>
➤ Child poverty -ages 0-4		6,222	16.0%	7,219	18.2%	36 (of 83)		14		Jackson	$\neg$
-ages 5-17	1000 00 000 00	3,973	14.7%	4,573	16.1%			101			
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1909-90 AN 1990-99	5,240	22.4%	8,883	32.9%	37 (0f82)		47			
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						<u>`</u>				
> Inadequate prenatal care		159	7.5%	352	17.1%			128			
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		140 26	6.6%	148	7.2%	54 ( <i>of</i> 77) 23 ( <i>of</i> 27)		6		21	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		∞	27.3	10	31.5			15			
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999									7	
		1,888	49.3	2,631	67.0	_		36			
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		325 325	11.7	419 226	10.7	47 (of 80) 48 (of 80)			<b>∞</b> <b>■</b> ↑	33	
		288	7.3	165	4.2	52 (of 76)		U		32	۲.
for delinquency		-	*	18	0.4	- 1				<del>j</del>	<b>.</b>
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		125	36.3	110	34.7	(of 70)			4		
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	7 240	3.9%	6 465	58.5 7.2%	9 (of 17) 78 (of 82)	\$			<b>-</b> ∏ (	
Education										<u>.</u>	
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99									Ş	
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		382 327	20.5%	478 309	26.4%	67 (of 82) 58 (of 80)					
							Missing	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	nge or a rate	e could not be c	alculated

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

<u>õ</u>

229,660	55,097	18,646	22,008	14,443
> Total population	<ul><li>Total child population</li></ul>	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	~Ages 13-17

Jnemployment rate (1999)	2.9% Vedian family	income (1995)	\$37,864

-Ages 13-17	14,443
-African American	15.1%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.9%
~White	82.4%
-Hispanic	3.4%
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	group.

•	
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1	Hispar

3,183
(1998)
births
Total

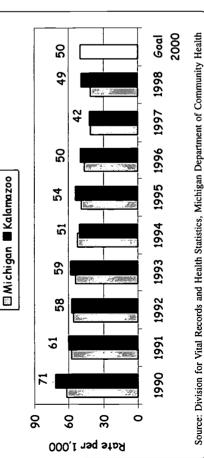
% nonmarital

EYGKELONIND

37% 16%

% no paternity acknowledged	"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Child care and early education (2000)		
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	10,097	
-Per 100 children, ages 0-122	25	
> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$103	
> Children in subsidized care	3,276	
-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	28%	
Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
> Children receiving food stamps	6,720	11%
> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	3,469	%9
Health care (1999)		
> Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,335	7.4%
-hospitalized for astima, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)* \$\times \text{Females}	308	18
→ Males	465	26
> Children, ages 0-18, insured by	190 61	8000
-MIChild	700/71	0.3%
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		}
Children with disabilities (1999)		
> Students in Special Education	3,512	10%
➤ Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000)	699	12
Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for		
Violent crime	46	2.0
Property crime	390	16.6

<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.

### 5

### COUNTY PROFILE 208

							Percent change in rate	nge in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Zear .	Becent vear	Vear	20 20 27 27	Worse	Better	
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0	20 40 60	
Economic security	1989 vs 1995			,	,			☐ Michigan Kalamazoo	
<ul><li>Child poverty</li><li>-arres 0-4</li></ul>		3,001	14.3%	9,369	16.6%	28 (of 83) 26 (of 83)	16		
-ages 5-17		4,893	13.0%	5,769	14.5%		12		
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	7,409	22.7%	10,855	32.4%	35 (of 82)	42		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Inadequate prenatal care		156	4.7%	144	4.6%	31 (of 70)	1 20 (1)	2	
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		222 36	6.7%	244 29	7.8%	65 ( <i>of</i> 77) 21 ( <i>of</i> 27)	17	16	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		10	25.1	11	25.2				
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999								
> Children in investigated families		3,031	53.4	4,879	9.88	64 (of 83)	99		
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		652 345	11.5	1,045	19.0	77 (of 80) 70 (of 80)	65		
		213	3.9	318	5.8		30		
-for delinquency		30	0.5	89	1.2	- 1			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						134		_
Births to teens, ages 15-17		140	30.4	132	31.0	50 (of 70)	2		
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> <li>High school dropouts</li> </ul>	1990-91 vs 1997-98	10 194	52.6 2.5%	8 261	3.1%	6 (of 17) 21 (of 82)	33	E .	•
Education	1995.96 vs.1998.99						ļ		
Students with proficiency in  Fifth grade science		692	26.4%	889	35.0%		0	33	
> Eighth grade science		525	22.4%	505	20.5%	37 (of 80)	•		
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	r a rate could not be calculated.	_

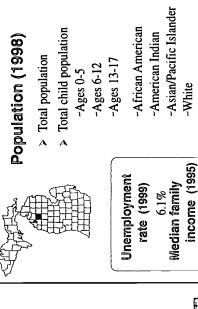
KALAMAZOO COUNTY

ERIC

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 All indicator rates are possible to the woold are possible to the woold are possible.
 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

S 207

# KALKASKA COUNTY



pulation (1998)		Child care and early education (2000)
> Total population	15,568	➢ Regulated slots¹
> Total child population	4,450	-Per $100$ children, ages $0-12^2$
~Ages 0-5	1,315	> Average weekly cost (full-time)
-Ages 6-12	1,862	Children in subsidized care
~Ages 13-17	1,273	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>
~African American	0.1%	
~American Indian	0.9%	Family support (1999)
~Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	
-White	98.7%	Children receiving 100d stamps
-Hispanic	1.5%	Children receiving FIP assistance.
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group	acial group.	

Rate

Number

285

40%

623 20 \$91 2%

83

177	33%	11%	
Fotal births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged	"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

BYCKCLOMD

\$30,073

0.8%

23

26

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

Females

Males

➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

> Children...

24.2% 0.7%

1,122

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

55

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

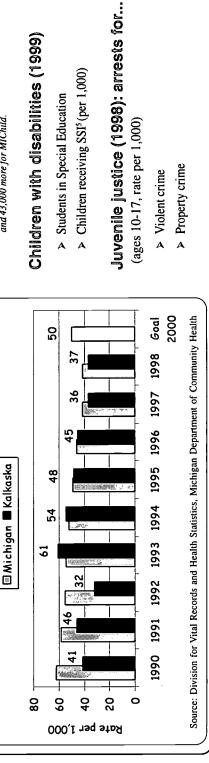
▶ Property crime ▶ Violent crime

> Students in Special Education

351

23

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



# KALKASKA COUNTY

...

ERIC

Full Taxt Provided by ERIC

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years	Base year	year	Recent year	t year	Rank	Worse Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						☐ Michigan      Kalkaska
> Child poverty		915	22.9%	668	19.9%	47 (of 83)	13
-ages 0-4		303	27.0%	258	21.6%		20
-ages 5-17	0000	612	21.3%	641	19.3%	58 (of 83)	6
> Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	98-99 NS 1889-89	901	30.1%	1,041	36.2%	47 (of 82)	20
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						7
> Inadequate prenatal care		22	10.9%	∞	4.2%	27 (of 70)	10
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality			5.4%	13	* *	39 (of 77) * (cf 27)	23
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1 -	*	<b>-</b> -	*		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
> Children in investigated families		354	91.5	594	133.5		46
> Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		87	22.5	83	18.7		71
<ul> <li>Children in out-of-home care:</li> <li>-for abuse or needect</li> </ul>		26 4	¥ *	25	3.5	46  (of 80) $43  (of 76)$	91
for delinquency		7 7	*	3	*		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
➤ Births to teens, ages 15-17		6	29.6	11	30.7	49 (of 70)	4
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> </ul>		_	*	_	*	* (0f17)	1
> High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	20	2.7%	26	3.1%	23 (of 82)	17
Education							
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						22
> Fifth grade science		32	14.0%	41	18.6%	79 (of 82) 50 (of 80)	2
	_	}	8.0.71	()	9,0,1	(00 fa)	7_
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*\*

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

103

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

545,166	151,171	53,067
> Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5

<ul> <li>Total child population</li> </ul>	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African American

Unemployment

rate (1999)

-Ages 6-12 -Ages 13-17	61,015 37,089
-African American -American Indian	12.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander -White	1.9% 84.9%

(5000)	
education	
early	
<u> </u>	
Cal P	

24,973	22	\$106	7,682	999
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	-Per $100$ children, ages $0-12^2$	<ul><li>Average weekly cost (full-time)</li></ul>	Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>

Rate 8% 4%

Number

12,939 5,640

### ➤ Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> ➤ Children receiving food stamps

7.4%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

3.1%

\$39,240

9,155 32%

Total births (1998)

> % nonmarital

ВАСКЕВОИИВ

Family support (1999)

Health care (1999)		
> Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	9,070	17.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴		
◆ Females	999	14
→ Males	1,286	27
Children 2220 0 10 insund h.		

Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	-MIChild

18.2% 0.3%

28,894 550

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, ind 43,000 more for MIChild.
According to uninsured cl and 43,000

# Children with disabilities (1999)

14,214	2,441
	(000)
➤ Students in Special Education	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,

15% 16

1998): arrests for	(00)
Juvenile justice (1	(ages 10-17, rate per 1,0

318	1,925
Violent crime	<ul> <li>Property crime</li> </ul>
^	A

2000

5.1 31.1

### 20 2 □Michigan ■Kent 51 20 57 28 9

80 9 6 Rate per 1,000

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

20

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

20

 $214\,$  KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.

ERIC

								Percent o	Percent change in rate	rate
	Trend neriod years	8000		Becent vear	7697	ď	Rank <sup>1</sup>	Worse	Better	
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	(recent year rate)	60 40 20	0 20	40 60
Economic security  > Child poverty	1989 vs 1995	18,374	12.8%	21,490	14.1%	18	(of 83)	101		Michigan Kent
-ages 0-4 -ages 5-17	000000	7,043	15.1%	8,367	18.0% 12.4%	17	(of 83) (of 83)	61	9	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	98-889 I SV 08-889 I	17,951	23.8%	29,022	30.8%	28	(of 82)	29		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							;		
<ul> <li>Inadequate prenatal care</li> <li>I.ow hirth-weight habies</li> </ul>		365	4.1%	513	5.7%	41	(of 70)	37		
		87 38	9.9	69	7.6	14 7	(of 27) (of 16)		23	3 ■ 39
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							<u> </u>		
		3,067	22.3	8,127	53.8	28		741		
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		790 555	5.7 4.0	1,296 667	8.6 4.4	33 8	(of 80) (of 80)	10.		
		366	2.4	415	2.7	32	(92 Jo)	13 61		
-for delinquency		3	0.5	5	0.5	c	(of 57)		4	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		349	32.3	378	35.9	63	(of 70)	11		
F Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) Figh school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	20	52.6 3.2%	16 893	45.5 3.9%	5 37	(of 17)	24	41	
Education	1005.06 vc1008.00									
Students with proficiency in Fifth grade science		2,346	34.3%	2,712	41.9%	15	(of 82)			8
> Eighth grade science		1,764	28.9%	1,903	28.5%	=	(of 80)		2 	
							2	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	ange or a rate coul	d not be calculate

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

216 COUNTY PROFILE

105

215

# ZEWEENAW COUNTY



### Population (1998)

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

➤ Regulated slots¹

> Average weekly cost (full-time)

> Children in subsidized care -% in unregulated care1

156 121

2,077	391	114
> Total population	Total child population	~Ages 0-5

-African American	0.0%
-American Indian	0.0%
~Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%
~White	98.7%
-Hispanic	2.0%
Histograph of the been included in a racial aroun	40000

%9

Rate

Number

\$84

28%

3%

27

➤ Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

➤ Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

19.2%

25

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4

Females

A Males

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

2.0	
	group.
	l in a racial group.
	in a
	spanics have also been included
	peen i
	also
	have
Hispanic	anics
-Hisp	Hisp

(86)	
rths (199	
Total bi	

39 17%

	acknowledged	"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.
/ HOHIIIAI ITAI	% no paternity acknowledged	"No paternity" are a
	4	

# % nonmarital

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

27.2%

1.7%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

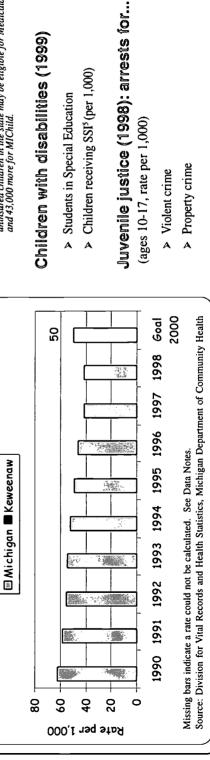
15

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime ▶ Violent crime

> Students in Special Education



ovide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is	sess. FIP is the Family Independence	ne.
r or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is	ational standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. $^3FIP$ is the Family Indepenc	). " <u>Iotal</u> number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). "Social Security Income.
nily home or in a registered family day	ards suggest a minimum of 25 regulatea	ber for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer th
nte	<i>*</i> ∶	2
<sup>1</sup> <u>Regulated</u> slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care ce	provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's hom	Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AF

# KEWEENAW COUNTY

ERIC A ERIC

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years base year vs current year	<b>Base year</b> Number Rate	year Rate²	Recent year Number Rate	l <b>year</b> Rate²	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse Better ≤ 40 20 0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						
➤ Child poverty -ages 0-4		66 22	19.5% 25.7%	71 22	18.1%	35 (of 83) 41 (of 83)	\$
<ul><li>date 5-17</li><li>✓ Children receiving free/reduced</li></ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	4	17.4%	49	16.2%	37 (of 83)	<b>_</b>
price school lunches		0	*	0	*	* (of 82)	☐ Michigan
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						■ Keweenaw
> Inadequate prenatal care		- (	* :		* :	(02 fo) *	A COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PA
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		00	<del>* *</del>	0	* *	* (of 77) * (of 27)	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* (of 16)	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
		0	*	∞ .	20.5	1 (of 83)	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		00	* *	* *	* *	(08 Jo) * (08 SO)	
-for abuse or neglect		*	*	*	*	(92 fo) *	
-for delinquency		*	*	*	*	* (of 57)	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						-
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		0	*	0	*	(02 Jo) *	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	O *	* *	ж —	* *	* (of 17)	
High school dropouts		•	•	F	F	* (of 82)	
Education							
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						
> Fifth grade science		7	100.0%	* :	*	* (of 82)	
<ul><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		*	*	*	*	(of 80)	Ω
		,				Σ	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

OOO

219

10,475	2,536	779
> Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5

1,057

-Ages 13-17 -Ages 6-12

16.8% 1.3% 0.2% 31.6% 1.7%

Unemployment rate (1999)	7.8% Median family income (1995) \$21,038

group.	
ı racial	
ina	
included	
peen	
also	
have	
mics	
Hispa	

134	21%	19%
otal births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged
<u>7</u>	/-	<i>-</i>

## 2

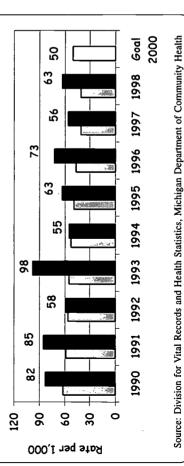
ВРСКСВОПИБ

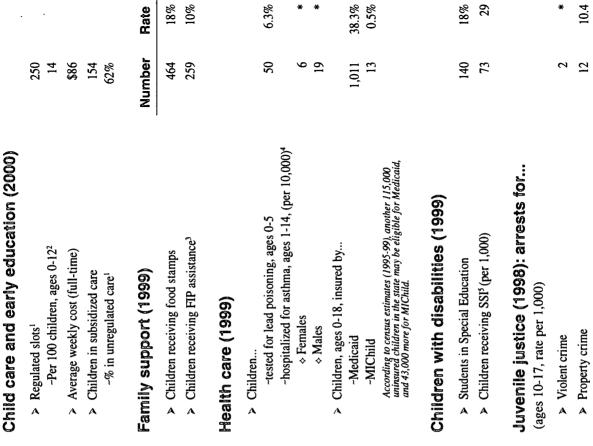
y acknowledged	51%	19%
> % nonmarital	> % nonmarital	no paternity ackno

'No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

■ Michigan ■ Lake





221

COUNTY PROFILE

ERIC Full East Provided by ERIC

								Percent change in rate	ange in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Recent year	* Vear		Rank <sup>1</sup>	Worse	Better	Æ
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	(recent year rate)	40 20	0 20 40	& <u>^</u>
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							Michigan     Michigan		
➤ Child poverty		1,130	53.1%	853	35.4%	83	(of 83)		33	
~ages 0-4		356	56.9%	249	37.5%	81	(of 83)		<b>x</b>	
-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	774	51.5%	604	34.6%	<b>\$</b>	(of 83)	70	33	
price school lunches		400	84.7%	649	84.9%	82	(of 82)	to the state of th		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
<ul><li>Inadequate prenatal care</li></ul>		15	13.2%	=	80.6	63	(of 70)		32	
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		2	* *	0 -	8.4%	72	(of 77) (of 27)			
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		-	*	-	*	*	(of 16)	- d - f		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					-		1		
		210	102.2	205	80.8	59	(of 83)		21	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		47 28	22.9	% % % 78	15.0	9 62	(of 80) (of 80)		35	
		- S	6.9	19	7.6	74	(of 76)	0	1	
-for delinquency		5	*	10	3.8	54	(of 57)			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		∞	46.0	10	51.9	71	(of 70)	13		
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0 20	* 9.2%	0	* 4.3%	* 45	(of 17) (of 82)			7
Education								•		
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99					_			445	ι γ
> Fifth grade science		÷ 5	3.3%	10	17.9%	81	(of 82)		200	ì
> Eighth grade science	_	<b>•</b>	1.7%	•	0.1%	•	(of 80)	1 1		
							2	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	or a rate could not be ca	lculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

On A

COUNTY PROFILE

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### 25,338 7,180 10,556 7,602 Iotal child population -Ages 13-17 -Ages 6-12 ~Ages 0-5

income (1995)

Wedian family

\$45,424

CEKCHONND

Unemployment

rate (1999)

0.2% 0.5% 0.7% 98.6%

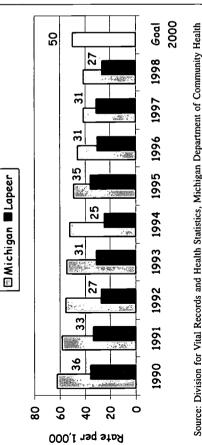
### 3.6% Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

# Total births (1998)

1,091	23%	%8
otal births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged

'No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Child care and early education (2000)		
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	2,202	
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12²	12	
> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$106	
Children in subsidized care	296	
-% in unregulated care¹	46%	
Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
➤ Children receiving food stamps	910	3%
> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	386	2%
Health care (1999)		
> Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	92	1.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000) <sup>4</sup>	\$	-
Females	90	01
<ul><li>Males</li></ul>	137	19
> Children, ages 0-18, insured by	0 870	10.8%
-MIChild	111	0.4%
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		
Children with disabilities (1999)		
Students in Special Education	1,687	11%
➤ Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000)	101	4
Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for		
Violent crime	12	1.0
Property crime	88	7.2

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*\*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*\*<u>Total</u> number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*Social Security Income.

## LAPEER COUNTY

ERIC

Full Text Provided by ERIC

							Percent change in rate	inge in rate
	Trend period years	Base year	year	Recent year	l year	Rank¹	Worse	Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20	0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995		- - - - -		87			Michigan Lapeer
- Cillid poveity -ages 0-4		2,109 766	9.7%	2,04 <i>/</i> 997	15.9%		22	
-ages 5-17 > Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,403	8.5%	1,650	8.6%	8 (of 83)	<b>-</b>	
price school lunches		1,908	14.2%	2,945	19.3%	8 (of 82)	36	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						. <b>S</b>	
> Inadequate prenatal care		27	2.7%	. 46	4.2%		23	
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		49 9	4.8% 8.6	88 10	8.0%	68 (of 77) 22 (of 27)	9 59	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*		* *			
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						1	
> Children in investigated families		999	30.7	936	36.9	_	20	
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		189	8.7	113	4.5	10 (of 80)		49
		<del>3</del> ₹	5.9 C 1	33	1.0	(0) 20) 0 (0) 0) 0 (0) 0)		<b>X</b>
-for delinquency		10	0.5	0	*			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		37	18.3	38	17.2	13 (of 70)		9 由
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	7 208	104.3 5.3%	3 178	4.2%	* (of 17) 42 (of 82)		22
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99							
Students with proficiency in Fifth grade science		257	22.5%	394	38.1%			69
> Eighth grade science		283	24.7%	226	19.1%	46 (of 80)	22	
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	or a rate could not be calculate

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
 <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

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1,565 ➤ Total child population ➤ Total population

-Ages 13-17 -Ages 6-12 -Ages 0-5

1,946

-Asian/Pacific Islander -African American -American Indian

Unemployment

rate (1999)

1,270 4.0% 0.7% 0.3% 95.1%

Rate Number 86\$ 28 175 29% 48 241 Child care and early education (2000) ➤ Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> -Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> Average weekly cost (full-time) ➤ Children receiving food stamps Family support (1999) Children in subsidized care -% in unregulated care1 ▶ Regulated slots¹

## Health care (1999)

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$38,252

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup> -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

24%

0.7%

2

2%

Females Males

➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by... -Medicaid -MIChild

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

% no paternity acknowledged

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

ВРСКСВОПИВ

17.2% 0.6%

855 29

೫

3

## According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild. Children with disabilities (1999)

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000) > Students in Special Education

10%

262 32

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Violent crime

▶ Property crime

### 2000 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 Goal Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health 20 19 23 Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes. 🖾 Michigan 🖿 Leelanau 21 27 42 80 20 9 6 Rate per 1,000

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup><u>Tatal</u> number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

# LEELANAU COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	in rate
	Trend period years	Base	Base vear	Recent year	vear	Rank	Worse	Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	40 20 0	20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						☐ Michigan ■ Leelanau	
> Child poverty		936	15.0%	641	13.5%	16 (of 83)	10	0 14
-ages 5-17		428	14.0%	130 443	13.0%	0 ( <i>of</i> 63) 18 ( <i>of</i> 83)	L	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	440	20.2%	614	22.7%	14 ( <i>of</i> 82)	12	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							£
> Inadequate prenatal care		29	12.4%	9	2.8%	5 (of 70)		
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		10	4.3%	12	*0.9	23 (of 77) * (of 27)	39	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	(91 fo) *		ΠΓ
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
		122	29.6	187	39.1	_	32	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		21	5.1 3.8	35	7.3	31 (of 80) 60 (of 80)	82 44	
-for abuse or neglect		∞ ∞	1.6	23	4.8			
-for delinquency		2	*	9	1.2	_	761	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	*	9	15.2	10 (of 70)		
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	1.4%	1 2	* 0.2%	* (of 17) 1 (of 82)		8
Education								i
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							<u>ج</u> ا
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		— 99 49	47.1% 24.3%	130	61.3% 26.4%	1 (of 82) 15 (of 80)	6	
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	could not be calculate

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

3The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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\*\*COUNTY PROBLEM 2000 DATA BOOK

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COUNTY PROFILE

98,412	26,676	7,866	10,707
> Total population	<ul><li>Total child population</li></ul>	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12

Intal cillu population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	
•			_	

8,103

)	-African American	-American Indian	

Unemployment

rate (1999) 3.6%

-African American	1.9%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8%
-White	8.96
-Hispanic	11.0%

income (1995)

Median family

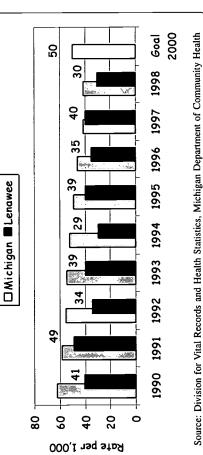
\$39,195

## %

### Hispanics have also been included in a racial group. -Hispa

1,197	33%	15%
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarial.

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Child care and early education (2000)		
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	3,180	
Fef 100 ciliaten, ages 0-12.  Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$103	
	1.086	
	25%	
Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
➤ Children receiving food stamps	1,679	<b>%9</b>
> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	755	3%
Health care (1999)		
V Children		
5	379	4.8%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴		
♦ Females	144	19
	290	35
> Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
~Medicaid	4,486	15.9%
-MIChild	93	0.3%
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		
Children with disabilities (1999)		
> Students in Special Education	2,619	14%
➤ Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000)	239	6
Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)		
Violent crime	20	1.6

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*\*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerty Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*\*\*Intal number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*\*\*Social Security Income.

233

13.6

174

Property crime

# LENAWEE COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years	Base year	year	Recent year	t year	Rank¹	Worse Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						☐ Michigan
> Child poverty -ages 0-4		3,555	13.8%	3,723	13.8%	17 (of 83)	S Lenawee
-ages 5-17	1080.00 20 1000.00	2,288	12.3%	2,405	12.1%		
price school lunches	00-00-00-00-	2,857	17.2%	4,058	21.9%	13 (of 82)	27
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Inadequate prenatal care		65	5.2%	61	5.2%		OX
		63 8	5.0%	63 5	5.4% *	15 (of 77) * (of 27)	0
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	ij	5	*	5	*	(91 fo) *	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
		1,285	50.9	950	35.6		30
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		382 232	15.1	242 169	9.1	41 (of 80) 53 (of 80)	40
for abuse or neglect		162	6.1	78	2.9	34 (0f 76)	55
-tor delinquency		2	*	38	1.4	34 (of 57)	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		51	21.9	48	20.5	28 (of 70)	7 🗓
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	343	92.2	7 223	85.0	15 (of 17) 40 (of 82)	8
Education							
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						×
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		322 226	21.9%	415 255	29.6% 17.1%	53 (of 82) 57 (of 80)	9
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

236 county profile

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> > Average weekly cost (full-time)

▶ Regulated slots¹

Children in subsidized care

> Total population 146,165	> Total child population 40,395	~Ages 0-5 . 12,116
Total pc	> Total ch	~Age

d population 40,395	0-5 . 12,116	6-12 16,197	13-17 12.082
Total child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17

			der		
-Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White	-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$58,349

Unemployment

rate (1999)

1.5	
-Hispanic	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

37%	Number	472	175	
-% in unregulated care	Family support (1999)	➤ Children receiving food stamps	Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	
12,082	%8.0 %8.0	0.7%	97.0%	ncluded in a racial group.

1%

%0

Rate

355

37%

\$121

## Health Care (1888)

1,954 14%

Total births (1998)

> % nonmarital

**BYCKCHONND** 

	9/	
v Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hosnitalized for asthma. ages 1-14, (per 10.000) <sup>4</sup>

0.6%

10

217

5.0% 0.3%

2,121

modulation for morning, agos 1 11, (per 19,00	smales	ales
annideon de la constante	Females	Males

> Children, ages 0-18, insured by	~Medicaid	-MIChild	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Michigan Livingston

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

## Children with disabilities (1999)

20

18

20

24

24

20

20

28

ဓ္တ

6 20

Rate per 1,000

8 9

3,113	116
	(000)
<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1

12%

## Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

(and	➤ Violent crime	

Property crime

2000

0.8

15

121

Department of Community Health	
Michigan	
Statistics,	
nd Health Si	
Records a	
for Vital	
Jivision !	
Source: I	

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

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<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

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ERIC Fruit Text Provided by ERIC

Trend period years   Base year of curron year   Racent year   Rank   Avorsa   Bale									Percent change in rate	nge in rate	
1989 vs 1995   1,677   5.1%   2.189   5.6%   1 (q/83)		Trand nariod years	a o	100	Recen	Vear	ä	2 K1		Better	L
1989 vs 1995   1,677   5.1%   2.189   5.6%   1 (9/83)		base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	year rate)	40 20	20	8
y  1,677  1,677  1,677  1,677  1,678  41  1,677  1,678  41  1,677  1,678  41  1,677  1,678  41  1,677  1,678  41  1,677  1,678  41  1,677  1,678  42,68  43,58  44,68  44,	Economic security	1989 vs 1995							;		
1,057   1,057   1,057   1,057   1,058   1,05	> Child poverty		1,677	5.1%	2,189	2.6%	-	(of 83)		Livingstor	_)
investigated families  Avg 1986-89 vs 1996-99  Fr 1988 vs 1996-99  Fr 1988 vs 1996-99  Fr 1988 vs 1996-99  Fr 1988 vs 1996-99  Fr 1988 vs 1996-99  Fr 1988 vs 1996-99  Fr 1988 vs 1996-99  Fr 1988 vs 1996-99  Fr 1988 vs 1996-98	~ages 0-4		620	7.0%	842	8.1%	7	(of 83)	CI		
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Fry 1986 vs 1996-98  Fry 1986 vs 1996-99  Fry 1986 vs 1996-99  Fry 1986 vs 1996-99  Fry 1986 vs 1996-99  Fry 1986 vs 1996-99  Fry 1986-88 vs 1996-99	-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,057	4.4%	1,347	4.7%	_	(of 83)			
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  67	y Children receiving iree/reduced price school lunches		951	2.0%	1,803	7.3%	-	(of 82)	44		
prenatal care eight babies  latity eight babies  latity la	Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							8		
eright babies  lity ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  FY 1988 vs 1999  investigated families  every region out-of-home care so reglect  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  every region out-of-home care ages 15-17  every region out-of-home care ages 15-18  every region out-of-home care ages 15-18  every region out-of-home care ages 15-18  every region out-of-home care ages 15-18  every region out-of-home care ages 15-18  every region out-of-home care ages 15-18  every region out-of-home care ages 15-18	> Inadequate prenatal care		<i>L</i> 9	4.5%	137	7.2%	53	(0L fo)	20		
auty ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  Fy 1988 vs 1999  investigated families  fry 1988 vs 1999  fine stience  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Fy 1988 vs 1996 vs 1996 vs 1996 vs 1996 vs 1996  Fy 1989 vs 1996 vs 19	> Low birth-weight babies		4 ;	4.2%	92	4.9%	7	(of 77)	15	5	
investigated families  et victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> et victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> se or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> se or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> et victims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care <sup>3</sup> se or neglect age of reglect  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-96  et al. 1997  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-96  et al. 1997  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-96  et al. 1997  Avg 1996-91 vs 1997-98  1995-96 vs 1996-99  et al. 1997  1995-96 vs 1996-99  et al. 1997  1995-96 vs 1996-99  et al. 1997  199	> Infant mortality > Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		12 5	: *	. 2	o. *	უ *	(of 27) (of 16)		/7	
vestigated families victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect 119 3.8 57 1.4 1 (978) 12-6-home care³ 12 0.8 47 1.2 1 (978) 13 0.0 7 22 0.5 9 (975) 14 (976) 15 0.5 1.7 74.7 6 55.8 8 (977) 15 0.5 1.7 74.7 6 55.8 8 (977) 15 0.5 1.7 74.7 6 55.8 8 (977) 15 0.5 1.7 74.7 6 55.8 8 (977) 15 0.5 1.7 74.7 6 55.8 8 (977) 15 0.5 1.7 74.7 6 55.8 8 (977) 15 0.5 1.7 74.7 6 55.8 8 (977) 15 0.5 1.7 74.7 74.7 6 55.8 8 (977) 15 0.5 1.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7	Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999									
victims of abuse or neglect  victims of abuse or neglect  119 3.8 57 1.4   1 (af 80)  120 47 1.2   1 (af 80)  121 0.8   18 0.4   1 (af 80)  122 0.8   18 0.4   1 (af 80)  123 0.7   22 0.5   9 (af 57)  124 0.6 57)  125 0.7   22 0.5   9 (af 57)  126 0.7   22 0.5   9 (af 57)  127 74.7   6 55.8   8 (af 17)  128 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  1290-91 vs 1997-98   95 1.7%   189 2.8%   14 (af 82)  1295-96 vs 1998-99   687 35.8%   846 43.3%   12 (af 82)  120 victims of abuse or neglect  120 vs 1995-96 vs 1998-99   12 (af 82)  120 vs 1995-96 vs 1998-99   12 (af 82)  120 vs 1995-96 vs 1998-99   14 (af 80)	> Children in investigated families		954	30.2	883	21.9	2	(of 83)			83
or neglect luency  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  s, ages 15-17  ichent, homicide, suicide  ichouts  I1995-96 vs 1998-99  cence  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  23 0.8 18 0.4 1 0/70/  22 0.5 9 0/57/  9 0/77/  1 0/70/	<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		119	3.8	57 47	4. 5		(of 80) (of 80)		J. 42	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98   23 0.7 22 0.5 9 (9/57)	-for abuse or neglect		32	0.8	18	0.4	. –	(of 76)		43	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  S, ages 15-17  ident, homicide, suicide  ges 15-19  (rate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  (rate per	-for delinquency		23	0.7	22	0.5	6	(of 57)			
teens, ages 15-17  v accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-17  ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98  of dropouts  of dropouts  1995-96 vs 1998-99  of ciency in  de science  1995-96 vs 1998-99  ade science  28 10.0  7 74.7  6 55.8  8 (of 17)  1995-96 vs 1998-99  of ciency in  687 35.8%  846 43.3%  12 (of 82)  ade science	Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98  ol dropouts  officiency in  le science  1995-96 vs 1998-99  ade science  7 74.7 6 55.8 8 (of 17)  1995-96 vs 1998-99  687 35.8% 846 43.3% 12 (of 82)  ade science  537 30.6% 550 27.1% 14 (of 80)	> Births to teens, ages 15-17		28	10.0	23	7.0		(of 70)		30	
officiency in  1990-91 vs 1997-98  95 1.7% 189 2.8% 14 (of 82)  1995-96 vs 1998-99  officiency in  1995-96 vs 1998-99  ade science  537 30.6% 550 27.1% 14 (of 80)	Ă		7	74.7	9	55.8	∞	(of 17)	,	25	
oficiency in  1995-96 vs1998-99  de science  237 30.6% \$50 27.1% 14 (of 80)	王		95	1.7%	189	2.8%	14	(of 82)	93		
	Education										
	Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99								21	
	Fifth grade science		687	35.8%	846 550	43.3%	12	(of 82) (of 80)			
						2					in the second

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

## E COUNTY



## Population (1998)

6,640	1 520
u	
> Total population	Total abild manufactor

· Total child population	~Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12	~Ages 13-17	

1,500	
-Ages 6-12	
-Ages 13-17	
A fairm A monitors	
AINCAN AINENCAN	
-American Indian	
Asian/Pacific Islander	
-White	5
Historic	

Unemployment

rate (1999) 8.4%

90.	
-Hispanic 1.	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

income (1995)

**Median family** 

\$26,363

	Child care and early education (2000)	
6,640	➤ Regulated slots <sup>1</sup> —Per 100 children 20es 0.172	205
440	Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$94
606 492	<ul> <li>Children in subsidized care</li> <li>in unregulated care</li> </ul>	98
0.3% 9.0%	Family support (1999)	Number
. 0.1% 90.5%	> Children receiving food stamps	248
1.0% included in a racial group.	Health care (1999)	94

15%

%6

Rate

### 31% 10% "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital. % no paternity acknowledged Total births (1998) % nonmarital

вускевопир

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Michigan Tuce

<del>\$</del>

### 17.1% 37.9% 0.6% 610 75 -hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup> According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild. -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 ➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by... Females Males -Medicaid -MIChild ➤ Children...



A	<ul> <li>Students in Special Education</li> </ul>	165
A	> Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)	32

20

9 6 20

Rate per 1,000

80

71

14%

7

<b>K</b> -	28.4	
_	22	
violent crime	Property crime	
A	A	

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.

ERIC

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

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# MACKINAC COUNTY



## Population (1998)

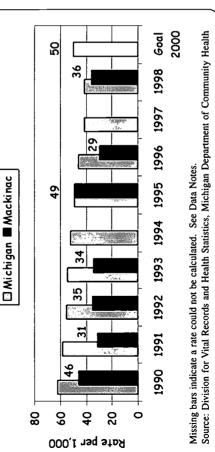
11,097	2,724	833
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5

_		
	al group.	
	ı racia	
	linar	
	included	
	been i	
	ave also b	
	have	
spanic	spanics	
~Hispan	H	

Total births (1998)	105
> % nonmarital	38%
> % no paternity acknowledged	10%
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

ВРСКЕВОПИВ

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



### Number \$89 100 52% 21 Child care and early education (2000) -Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> > Average weekly cost (full-time) ➤ Children receiving food stamps Family support (1999) > Children in subsidized care -% in unregulated care1 ▶ Regulated slots¹ 0.1%74.7% 837 0.1% 25.1%

Rate

2%

## Health care (1999)

> Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

► Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	145	18.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4		
◆ Females	4	*
♦ Males	6	*
Children ages 0-18 insured by		

ured by			According to consus actimates (1005.00) another 115.000
Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	-MIChild	According to cansus astimate

18.7%

530 43

## Accoraing to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

1999)	
ities (19	
disabil	
n with	
Childre	

Students in Special Education	132	7
➤ Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000)	20	

8 ~

## Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

	Violent crime	crime	_				
A	▶ Property crime	ty crim	e)				

22.1

29

A STAND COOK NACHALIN MI TWILD PARK	24 F	L	COUNTY PROFILE
come.	Social Security In	*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.	Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
access. FIP is the Family Independence	dren to insure basic		provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. *No
provide full-day care. Unregulated care is	ly three of four slots	r or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is	1Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center

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KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

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A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>I</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

248 COUNTY PROFILE

# MACOMB COUNTY



### Population (1998)

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>

Average weekly cost (full-time)

> Children in subsidized care

787,698	183,055
Ē	ulation
> Total population	Total child population

71,886 52,515 58,654 -Ages 13-17 ~Ages 6-12 -Ages 0-5

Unemployment

rate (1999)

2.1% Asian/Pacific Islander -African American -American Indian -Hispanic

0.5% 2.1% 95.3%

income (1995)

Wedian family

\$46,611

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

4% 2% Rate Number 7,663 3,857 43% Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> ➤ Children receiving food stamps Family support (1999) -% in unregulated care1

\$123

3,087

Health care (1999)

2,215 -hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup> -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 Females Children...

19%

3.9%

15

1,383

➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by. -Medicaid

10.3% 0.4%

19,830

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild. -MIChild

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Michigan Macomb

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

% no paternity acknowledged

Total births (1998)

<u>зўскевопир</u>

% nonmarital

# Children with disabilities (1999)

20

32

35

35

33

Rate per 1,000

9 40 20

80

➤ Students in Special Education

13%

16,141 928

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

Goal

▶ Property crime ➤ Violent crime

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

1.3 8.0

109 665 Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*Social Security Income.



# MACOMB COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	nge in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Recent year	t Vear	Rank'	Worse	Better	
İ	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0	20 40 60	
Economic security	1989 vs 1995		80	5	6		38	☐ Michigan ■ Macomb	
-ages 0-4		4,299	8.3%	6,894	9.4% 12.9%	4 (of 83) 3 (of 83)	26		
<ul><li>-ages 5-1 /</li><li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li></ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	8,905	6.3%	10,768	8.0%	5 (of 83) 6 (of 82)	27		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
		354	3.7%	936	9.5%	64 (of 70)	15/		
		3/0 81	8.4 8.4	60 60	6.1		4	28	
Child dealns, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		38	8.82	67	111	5 (0] 10)		39	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999								
		5,685	32.7	7,390	40.4		23	!	•
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		1,307	7.5	1,141	6.2 3.9	23 (of 80) 24 (of 80)	141		
-for abuse or neglect		62	0.4	405	2.2		412		_
-for delinquency		20	0.3	87	0.5	2 (of 57)	99		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		184	10.9	167	10.7	2 (of 70)	2	2	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	32 1,175	59.0 4.0%	18 1,049	36.4	3 (of 17) 27 (of 82)		38	
Education Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99								
Fifth grade science  Eighth grade science		2,763	30.8%	3,917	43.6%	9 (of 82) 26 (of 80)	Ε	41	
0							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	a rate could not be calculate	, g

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. <sup>★</sup>Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

252 COUNTY PROFILE A.

# MANISTEE COUNTY

## Population (1998)

5,239	Total child population
23,330	> Total population

	-		
-Ages 0-3	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	

Unemployment

2,118

1,597

-African American	0.4
-American Indian	1.2
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5
-White	8.76
-Hispanic	3.3

income (1995)

6.1% Median family rate (1999)

\$27,112

8 89 8

-FIISPanic Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	3.3%
Total births (1998)	23
> % nonmarital	30%
> % no paternity acknowledged	66

**BYCKGBONND** 

6 S

# Child care and early education (2000)

▶ Regulated slots¹ 978	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	Average weekly cost (full-time)	> Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup> 44%	Family support (1999) Number Rate	> Children receiving food stamps 727 13%
> Regulate	-Per	> Average	▶ Children	.% ir	Family su	➤ Children

## Health care (1999)

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

	54		12	12
V Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	~hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴	♦ Females	Males

3.5%

3%

157

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Michigan Manistee

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

30.8%

1,693

1.0%

\$

# Children with disabilities (1999)

ည

21

Students in Special Education Children receiving SS15 (neg. 1 000)

# Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

2000

9	7.1
Je	me
▼ Violent crime	▶ Property crime

2.4 28.3

# Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

20

30

34

8 9 6 Rate per 1,000

125

256 COUNTY PROFILE

# MANISTEE COUNTY

ERIC Full Took Provided by ERIC

								Percent cha	Percent change in rate	
	Trend period years	200 000 000 000 000 000 000	7607	Secent Vess	7007	Rank <sup>1</sup>	7	Worse	Better	Å
	base year vs current year	Number	ycai Rate²	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	ate) 60	40 20	0 20 40	8
Economic security  > Child poverty	1989 vs 1995	1.157	22.4%	1.313	24.4%	67 (of 83)		6	☐ Michigan ■ Manistee	(5.11)
-ages 0-4 -ages 5-17		398 759	27.9% 20.3%	450 863	32.5% 21.6%			91		
> Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,049	32.0%	1,362	38.3%	55 (of 82)		20		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
> Inadequate prenatal care		23	8.9%	15	6.5%				27	
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		14	5.4%	16	%L'9	40 (of 77) * (of 27)		24		
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		-	*	7 7	*	(91 fo) *				
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							,		
		239	46.4	386	73.7		ξ. <b>Τ</b>			
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		49	9.5	53	10.1			9		
For obuse or nealest		9 -	8; c	/7	2.5	40 (0) 80)		36		
for delinquency		3 1	· *	5	 *	41 (0 <i>f</i> /0) * (0 <i>f</i> 57)		25		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	18.0	7	14.4	7 (of 70)			82	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2 17	1.8%	2 46	* 4.2%	* (of 17) 43 (of 82)	133		1.1 mg	
Education				:						
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99								%	
> Fifth grade science > Eighth grade science		96 96	24.4% 31.4%	84 64	33.1% 22.5%	37 (of 82) 31 (of 80)		28	S. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T.	
						,		us indicate no change	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	alculated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

255

# MARQUETTE COUNTY



## Population (1998)

61,565	15,049	4,360	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5	

<ul> <li>Total child population</li> <li>Ages 0-5</li> <li>Ages 6-12</li> </ul>	-Ages 13-1/ -African American	-American Indian -Asian/Pacific Islander	~White
V To			

Unemployment

rate (1999) 5.8%

cinia population	7,0,01
Ages 0-5	4,360
Ages 6-12	6,328
Ages 13-17	4,361
African American	0.3%
American Indian	2.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
White	%6.96
Hispanic	1.4%

	9.0.0	
-American Indian	2.1%	Fami
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%	,
-White	%6:96	. /
-Hispanic	1.4%	
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	ı racial group.	

income (1995) \$33,317

Wedian family

➤ Regulated slots¹  -Per 100 children, ages 0-12²  ➤ Average weekly cost (full-time)  ➤ Children in subsidized care  -% in unregulated care¹  Family support (1999)  ➤ Children receiving food stamps  ➤ Children receiving FIP assistance³			
<ul> <li>Per 100 children, ages 0-12²</li> <li>Average weekly cost (full-time)</li> <li>Children in subsidized care        </li></ul>	61,565	> Regulated slots	2,256
<ul> <li>Average weekly cost (full-time)</li> <li>Children in subsidized care         <ul> <li>in unregulated care</li> </ul> </li> <li>Family support (1999)</li> <li>Children receiving food stamps</li> <li>Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	5,049	-Per 100 children, ages 0-122	21
<ul> <li>Children in subsidized care         <ul> <li>in unregulated care¹</li> </ul> </li> <li>Family support (1999)</li> <li>Children receiving food stamps</li> <li>Children receiving FIP assistance³</li> </ul>	4,360	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$112
-% in unregulated care¹  Family support (1999)  > Children receiving food stamps  > Children receiving FIP assistance³	6,328	➤ Children in subsidized care	639
Family support (1999)  > Children receiving food stamps > Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	4,361	-% in unregulated care	46%
Family support (1999)  > Children receiving fro assistance <sup>3</sup>	0.3%		
<ul> <li>Children receiving food stamps</li> <li>Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	2.1%	Family support (1999)	Number
> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	0.7%	▶ Children receiving food stamps	1,127
	0.9% 1.4%	> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	488

Rate

2% 3%

## Health care (1999)

589 31%

Total births (1998)

> % nonmarital

ВУСКЕВОЛИВ

	574		58	78	
Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	♦ Females	→ Males	O. O. 11

Aales	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	-MIChild

8.91

2,747

0.4%

13

-MIChild	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.
-MIChild	According to census estimates uninsured children in the state and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□Michigan ■ Marquette

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

## Children with disabilities (1999)

20

25

26

9

23

26

25

Rate per 1,000

31

80 9 40 20 0

1,486	115
> Students in Special Education	> Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

14%

for
arrests
(1998):
justice
Juvenile

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

Violent crime	
V Property crime	

2000

35.2

1.7

12 252

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| Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Pependent Children (AFDC). \*\*Iotal\*\* number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income. 258

# MARQUETTE COUNTY

ERIC

Full Text Provided by ERIC

							Percent change in rate	ge in rate
	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rate	<b>year</b> Rate²	Recent year Number Rate	t <b>year</b> Rate²	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse 60 40 20 0	Better 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						;	Michigan Marquette
> Child poverty -ages 0-4		2,220	11.9%	2,549 927	15.6%	24 (of 83) 23 (of 83)	37	ananhmu.
-ages 5-17	1980-90 vs 1998-09	1,387	10.5%	1,622	13.6%		30	
price school lunches		2,562	20.3%	2,661	25.9%	20 (of 82)	27	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Inadequate prenatal care		44	4.2%	19	3.0%			29
<ul><li>➤ Low birth-weight babies</li><li>➤ Infant mortality</li></ul>		57 8	5.4%	33	5.2%	13 (of 77) * (of 27)	3	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*		*	(91 fo) *		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						<u> </u>	.]
		573	30.2	290	39.2		30	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		161 102	5.5	80 79	4.6 4.4	12 (of 80) 34 (of 80)	Π	2
-for abuse or neglect		56	3.7	36	2.4	_		18
-for delinquency		6	0.5	3	*	* (of 57)		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
<ul><li>Births to teens, ages 15-17</li><li>Deaths by accident homicide suicide</li></ul>		23	15.5	20	15.8	11 (of 70)	2	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	5 50	1.4%	4 97	2.8%	* (of 17) 16 (of 82)	101	
Education								
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							}
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		30 <del>4</del> 237	37.8%	353 203	47.4%	6 ( <i>of</i> 82) 20 ( <i>of</i> 80)	6	97
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	rate could not be calculated

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

 $^{\circ}$  260 county profile

127

259

✓ Total population	27,950
<ul> <li>Iotal child population</li> </ul>	/,04/
-Ages 0-5	2,143

-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian

Unemployment

rate (1999) 6.2%

➤ Regulated slots¹	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	> Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>		Family support (1999)
27,950	7,047	2,143	2,875	2,029	0.8%	1.0%

489

38%

\$92

7

Child care and early education (2000)

### ➤ Children receiving ➤ Children receiving

0.6%97.5%

-Asian/Pacific Islander

(1999)	Number	Rate
g food stamps	683	%6
FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	245	3%

## Health care (1999)

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic -White

income (1995)

Median family

\$29,664

	36		27	55
> Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	♦ Females	→ Males

32%

1.7%

13

		by		
<ul><li>Females</li></ul>	♦ Males	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	

26.1% 0.8%

1,927

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Michigan Mason

80

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

> % nonmarital

ВРСКЕВОПИБ

Total births (1998)

# Children with disabilities (1999)

751	%
<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

15%

7

rests for
(1998): ar
ile justice
Juven

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)	▶ Violent crime	➤ Property crime

14.9 <u>..</u>

6

9

J	<b>7</b> ~	•	
		- 0	٦
ಬ್		<i>G</i> oal 2000	y Healt
	37	1998	ommunit
	32	1997	nent of C
49		1996	1 Departn
48		1995	Michigar
	21	1993 1994	Statistics,
	26	1993	Health §
	38	1992	cords and
54		1990 1991	r Vital Re
[	37	1990	Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
9	0 0 0		rce: D
00	Rate per 1,00		Sou

<sup>1</sup><u>Regulated</u> stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

## **MASON COUNTY**

ERIC Carill Part Provided Sty ERIC

							Percent change in rate	nge in rate
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Recent year	Vear	Bank <sup>1</sup>	Worse	Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)		20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							Michigan
<ul><li>Child poverty</li><li>-anes 0.4</li></ul>		1,379	20.2%	1,542	21.4%	59 (of 83) 58 (of 83)	0 14	Mason (
ages 5-17		905	18.4%	1,003	18.9%	56 (of 83)	3	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced</li> <li>price school lunches</li> </ul>	989-890 vs 1998-999	1,342	26.9%	1,860	36.1%	45 (of 82)	** **	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Inadequate prenatal care		21	5.9%	19	6.6%		12	
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		19	5.4%	3 23	7.5%	58 (of 77) * (of 27)	39	
<ul><li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li></ul>		2	*	1	*	(of 16)		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
		371	56.5	401	56.9			
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		46	7.0	28 58	0.4	7 (of 80)		43
for abuse or neglect		۶ «	5.4	8) E	2.4	(0) 67 36 (0) 75		23
-for delinquency		18	2.7	3 8	: * :			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		16	26.7	19	32.1	55 (of 70)	20	
	1990-91 vs 1997-98	7 7	* ;	e i	* ;		1	8.
✓ High school dropouts		44	3.3%	8/	4.9%	57 (of 82)	49	
Education Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		94	24.5% 19.2%	139	38.8% 25.6%	21 (of 82) 17 (of 80)		59
					-		Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	n a rate could not be calculate

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 All indicator rates are provided to the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

2.64

129

COUNTY PROFILE

40,006	9,142	2,910	3,592	2,640
> Total population	Total child population	~Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17

Unemployment incomi rate (1 Median fa

-African American -American Indian -Asian/Pacific Islander -White	yment 1999) 1% amily ie (1995)
---	--

2.4% 1.0% 0.7% 95.9%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

1.7%

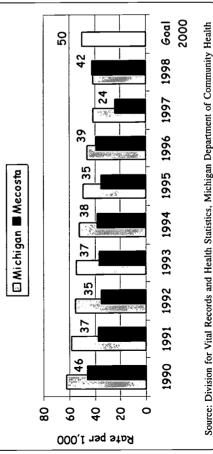
## Total births (1998)

ВУСКЕВОПИВ

490

A	% nonmarital	37%
A	% no paternity acknowledged	13%
	tvo paternity are also included in normarilai.	

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



1,378	
21	
\$86	
599	
45%	
Number	Rate
1,120	11%
373	4%
319	11.0%
30	12
46	17
,	1
2,466	23.5%
29	0.3%
1,047	15%
134	15
2	*
20	4.8
	\$86 \$99 45% Number 1,120 319 330 46 2,466 2,466 2,466 2,466 2,466 2,466 2,29 1,047 1,047

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*\frac{10101}{10101} number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*Social Security Income. 265

# MECOSTA COUNTY

ERIC Artul task Provided by ERIC

								Percent change in rate	nge in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Recent vear	† Vear	Rank	_	Worse	Better	
•	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	r rate)	60 40 20 0	20 40 60	
Economic security	1989 vs 1995	\$00 C	707 VC	2 131	73.400		66		5	
-ages 0-4 -ages 5-17		704 704 1,321	29.0% 22.9%	812 812 1,319	23.4% 31.9% 20.1%	03 ( <i>o</i> f 83) 70 ( <i>o</i> f 83) 61 ( <i>o</i> f 83)	33) 33)	01	12	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,613	28.2%	2,949	42.3%	67 (of 82)	32)	20	☐ Michigan	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								- Mecosia	
> Inadequate prenatal care		34	7.7%	50	10.8%		(02	40		
		21 5	4.7%	23	\$.0% *	9 (of 77) * (of 27)	(5. (5.	9		
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	* (of 16)	(9)			
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999									
		629	64.2	852	93.2		33)	45		
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		110 37	3.8	44 53	5.7	14 (of 80) 47 (of 80)	<u> </u>	52	57	
for abuse or neglect		71	1.9	36	3.9		•			_
-for delinquency		13	1.3	13	1.4	32 (of 57)		3		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		16	22.4	20	25.2	40 (of 70)	(0)	12		
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1 55	3.4%	2 103	5.4%	* (of 17) 66 (of 82)	(2)	57		
Education							!			
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99								5	
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		12 <b>5</b> 91	26.3% 18.5%	159 75	33.4% 15.2%	36 (of 82) 67 (of 80)	32) 30)	18		
							Miss	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	a rate could not be calculate	ره

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

# MENOMINEE COUNTY

### Population (1998)

24,468	6,231	1,744
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5

-Ages 6-12 -Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian -Asian/Pacific Islander	~White

Unemployment

rate (1999)

Family support (1999)	0.0% 2.4%
<ul> <li>Children in subsidized care</li> <li>-% in unregulated care</li> </ul>	2,683 1,804

0.5% 92.0% 0.4%

Number Rate	88 808	206 3%
amily support (1999)	<ul><li>Children receiving food stamps</li></ul>	> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>

302

\$91

35%

545

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-122

▶ Regulated slots¹

> Average weekly cost (full-time)

2,683

## Health care (1999)

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$30,012

326 53%

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

ВРСКСВОПИВ

	362		16
> Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	♦ Females

21.2%

	уу	
→ Males	Children, ages 0-18, insured by.	Modicaid

19.3% 0.4%

1,254

20

39

-Medicaid	-MIChild	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.
7	٣	Acco umins and 4

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

■ Michigan ■ Menominee

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

% no paternity acknowledged

## Children with disabilities (1999)

20

36

23

24

5 20

Rate per 1,000

8 9

576	43
Students in Special Education	· Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)
~	~

14%

# Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

2000

,				(	•
> A	▼ Violent crime			6	3.0
A P	Property crime	ō		30	10.0

\*Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*Social Security Income. Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

# MENOMINEE COUNTY

ERIC

AFUIL TEXAL PROVIDED BY ERIC

								Per	Percent change in rate	ange ir	rate	
	Trend neriod years	00000	76	Becent vear	Vear	Dark1	7.		Worse	ď	Better	A
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	ar rate)	₹ 8 4	50	0 20	40	<b>A</b> 8
Economic security > Child poverty	1989 vs 1995	849	12.6%	796	15.0%		(of 83)		19 12		Michigan Menominee	
-ages 0-4 -ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	293 556	10.9%	323 642	13.1%	23 (g) 21 (g)	(of 83) (of 83)		18			
price school lunches		1,176	26.2%	1,567	36.6%	49 (0)	(of 82)	9				
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								,			
		17	5.1%	15	5.4%		(of 70)		9			
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		21	6.4%	13	4.7%	6 9 *	(of 77) (of 27)		Ц		27	
		. 2	*	1	*	(c) *	(of 16)				7 (	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999											
> Children in investigated families		342	50.8	268	43.0		(of 83)			15		
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		51	7.6	32 47	5.1	15 (9)	(of 80) (of 80)	205			37	
		9	0.9	23	3.7		(of 76)	300				
-for delinquency		=	1.6	21	3.3	50 (0)	(of 57)	106				
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							9				
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		∞	13.3	11	21.2	29 (0)	(of 70)	6				
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	32	2.7%	2 25	* 1.8%	(o) y	(of 17) (of 82)				32	
Education Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99										7	
Fifth grade science Fiohth grade science		97	30.4%	145	52.5%	3 (9)	(of 82)			61		•
Ligimi Brade serence		3	2000	ţ	2.5.5			issing bars inc	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	e or a rate co	uld not be calc	ulated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
 <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

\$272 COUNTY PROFILE

# MIDLAND COUNTY



## Population (1998)

81,842	21,717	6,723
Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5

-Ages 6-12

Unemployment rate (1999)	2.9% Wedian family	income (1995) \$45,080

	Hispanics have also been included in a racial eroun
2.5%	-Hisnanic
%9.96	~White
1.5%	-Asian/Pacific Islander
0.5%	-American Indian
1.3%	-African American
6,269	-Ages 13-17

cs have also been included in a racial group.
Hispanics

Children receiving FII	Health care (1999)
nic 2.5%	iics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)	1,027
> % nonmarital	22%
> % no paternity acknowledged	797
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

вьскавойир

## -hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4 -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 ▼ Children...

1.5%

8

11

67 141

Rate

Number

1,281 500

\$113

722 43%

3,887

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

➤ Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>

Average weekly cost (full-time)

> Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

2%

in receiving FIP assistance3

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

15.5% 0.4%

3,557

> Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

Females

Males

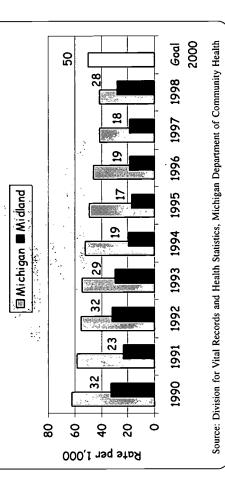
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

14%

2,091

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



e one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is	ional standa	milies with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup> Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). *Social Security Income.	
Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or	provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Nati	Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).	

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

5.6

2.1

21 56

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime ▼ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

> Students in Special Education

:276 county profile

# MIDLAND COUNTY

Trend period years   Base year   Rate²   Number   Rate²   Number   Rate²   Number   Rate²   Number   Rate²   Number   Rate²   1.509   15.0%   1.141   18.9%   1.509   10.2%   1.509   10.2%   1.141   18.9%   1.509   10.2%   1.400   1.141   18.9%   1.509   10.2%   1.400	-			
reduced 1989-90 vs 1995  2,428 11.6% 3,238 14.6% 919 15.0% 1,141 18.9% 1,509 10.2% 2,097 13.0% 15.09 10.2% 2,097 13.0% 15.09 10.2% 2,097 13.0% 15.09 10.2% 2,097 13.0% 10.0% 1	Base year  Number Rate <sup>2</sup>		Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse Better □
reduced 1989-90 vs 1998-99 2,084 15.0% 1,141 18.9% 1,509 10.2% 2,097 13.0% 1,141 18.9% 1,509 10.2% 2,097 13.0% 1.999 15.0% 1,141 18.9% 1.999 1.9	2711 0007 0			26 Michigan
reduced 1989-90 vs 1996-99 2,084 16.8% 3,490 24.5%    Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 34 3.2% 25 2.5% 49 4.7% 74 7.3% 10 9.5 7 6.9    ate per 100,000)    Fy 1988 vs 1996 99 48.4 1,223 56.3    Fy 1988 vs 1996 99 48.4 1,223 56.3    Fy 1986-88 vs 1996-98 1996 99 15.7 27 14.7    Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 29 15.7 27 14.7    micide, suicide (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 122 3.2% 133 3.2%    1995-96 vs 1998-99    1995-96 vs 1998-99	2,428 11.0% 919 15.0% 1,509 10.2%		0 (0f 83) 9 (0f 83) 8 (0f 83)	
FY 1986-88 vs 1996-98  ate per 100,000)  FY 1988 vs 1999  FY 1988 vs 1999  FY 1988 vs 1999  FY 1988 vs 1999  FY 1988 vs 1999  FY 1988 vs 1996-98  FY 1986-88 vs 1996-98  FY 1986-88 vs 1996-98  FY 1996-91 vs 1997-98  1995-96 vs 1996-99	1989-90 vs 1998-99 2,084 16.8%		7 (of 82)	46
s are per 100,000)  Fy 132% 25 2.5% 49 4.7% 74 7.3% 10 9.5	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98			
s 49 4.7% 74 7.3% 10 9.5	3.2%			23
rate per 100,000)  Fy 1988 vs 1999  fabrilies fabruse or neglect ccare <sup>3</sup> Avg 1966-88 vs 1996-98  Tate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  Tate per 100,000)  1995-96 vs 1998-99  Fy 1988 vs 1999  Avg 1966-88 vs 1996-98  Tate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  Tate per 100,000)  1995-96 vs 1998-99  The microre is a serie of the series of th	4.7% 9.5		5 ( <i>of</i> 77) 0 ( <i>of</i> 27)	34
FY 1988 vs 1999   993   48.4   1,223   56.3     families   232   11.3   223   10.3     fabuse or neglect   232   11.3   223   10.3     fabuse or neglect   60   2.7   97   4.5     fabuse or neglect   60   2.7   97   4.5	6 38.1			
I families       993       48.4       1,223       56.3         f abuse or neglect       232       11.3       223       10.3         e care³       100       4.8       133       6.1         60       2.7       97       4.5         19       0.9       4       *         19       0.9       4       *         17       29       15.7       27       14.7         micide, suicide       4       *       3       *         (rate per 100,000)       1990-91 vs 1997-98       122       3.2%       133       3.2%         1995-96 vs1998-99       1935-96 vs1998-	FY 1988 vs 1999	_		
t abuse or neglect  232 11.3 223 10.3  100 4.8 133 6.1  60 2.7 97 4.5  19 0.9 4 * *  19 0.9 4 * *  10 0.9 4.8  19 0.9 4 4 *  10 0.9 4.5  10 0.9 4.5  10 0.9 4.5  10 0.9 4.5  10 0.9 4.5  10 0.9 4 4 *  10 0.9 4.5  10 0.9 4 4 *  10 0.9 4.5  10 0.9 4 4 *  10 0.9 4.5  10 0.9 4 4 *  10 0.9 6.1	993 48.4	_		16
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  -17  micide, suicide  (rate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  122  3.2%  133  3.2%  1995-96 vs1998-99	232 11.3		5 (of 80) 0 (of 80)	7
19 0.9 4 *  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  incide, suicide  (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 122 3.2% 133 3.2% 2  1995-96 vs 1998-99	2.7			63
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  17  micide, suicide  (rate per 100,000)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  122  3.2%  133  3.2%  1995-96 vs1998-99	6.0			
17 29 15.7 27 14.7 micide, suicide (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 122 3.2% 133 3.2% 2 1995-96 vs1998-99	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98			
(rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98	29 15.7		(02 fo)	9 ■⊓
1995-96 vs1998-99	30) 4 * 1990-91 vs 1997-98 122 3.2%		* (of 17) 4 (of 82)	
1995-96 vs1998-99			i.	
20 12 C12 C12	410 40 00			28
Fighth grade science 395 36.6% 406 37.2% 2	36.6%		t (of 82) 2 (of 80)	12

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: No indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

\*\*RIPS COUNTY PROPERT

ERIC

13,892	4,008	1,211	1,747	1,050
> Total population	Total child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	~Ages 13-17
٨	A			

Iotal child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	
Λ.				

Unemployment

rate (1999)

ai population	7,00,01
al child population	4,008
-Ages 0-5	1,211
~Ages 6-12	1,747
-Ages 13-17	1,050
-African American	0.0%
~American Indian	0.8%

886 17

211 37%

Œ	
Number	

0.4%

-Asian/Pacific Islander

-White

income (1995)

Median family

\$28,605

98.7%

Rate	%0	*	
Number	1	*	

## Health care (1999)

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

148 30%

Total births (1998)

> % nonmarital

ВАСКЕВОПИВ

2.3%

27

	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	٠
Males	Children, ages (	-Medicaid

0.8%

0.5%

33

18

14

	74
	000 icai
	15, Med
	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 minsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 mare for MChild
	not ble
	n'', a
	5.99 be
	199 Tay
	ate (
	ima ie st
	s esi
	ren ren
Ы	o ce hild
ਨੁ	2000 0000
-MIChild	ordi 1Sur
٠	a in

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□Michigan ■Missaukee

61

ဓ

9 5 Rate per 1,000

32

20

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

# Children with disabilities (1999)

20

44

	(0)
<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000

%

221

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)	Violent crime	

es 10-17, rate per 1,000)		
• Violent crime	3	
Property crime	16	٠.

9.0

## 2000 Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

278

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 OATA BOOK

ERIC Ended by ERIC

137

							Percent change in rate	in rate
	Trong poriod years	0000	7007	Becent vear	7697	Rack!	Worse	Better
	base year vs current year	Number	g Cal	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20	0 40 60
<b>Economic security</b>	1989 vs 1995							Michigan
➤ Child poverty -ages 0-4		741 230	20.4%	848 294	21.0% 27.3%	55 (of 83) 53 (of 83)	23	
_ages 5-17	1000 00 00 00	511	19.7%	554	18.7%		\$	
> Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	555-555-555-555-555-555-555-555-555-55	959	34.2%	1,006	41.3%	65 (of 82)	21	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Inadequate prenatal care		4	*	3	*		The state of the s	
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		∞ c	\$.0% *	14 -	8.4%	71 (0f77) * (0f27)	70	
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3 2	*	1	*	(91 fo) *	707	Пп
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
> Children in investigated families		168	49.6	0	*	* (of 83)		
> Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	-	74	21.8	* 1	* 1	* (of 80)		
> Children in out-of-home care?	-	<del>2</del> 5	10.1	+ *	<del>( *</del>	(02 fo) *	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	
ror abuse or neglect -for delinquency		9	J.2 1.8	*	*	(eg 70) * (of 57)		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	6	30.6	48 (of 70)		
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1 7	* 8	- 5	* 60	(Ll fo) *		П
> High school dropouts		CI	0.2.7	±7	3.3%	70 (0) 07	14	
Education								
Students with proficiency in	1953-96 VS1996-99	•						133
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		36 36	24.0% 19.3%	8 4	55.9% 24.0%	2 (of 82) 23 (of 80)		25
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	could not be calculated.

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n'a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

RIDS COUNTY PART BOOK

# MONROE COUNTY



## Population (1998)

> Total population	143,499
> Total child population	39,942
Ages 6-12	16,044

-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	A C.:
•	•	

Unemployment

rate (1999)

11,778 2.4% 0.4% 0.7% 96.5%

		£.	
-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White

## Laminy support (1999)

2,131	1,212
> Children receiving food stamps	Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>

2% 3%

Rate

Number

\$104

806

3,340

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

➤ Regulated slots¹

## Health care (1999)

2.6%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$46,096

	7.5%		14	32
	883		163	395
> Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴	♦ Females	

34%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

% no patemity acknowledged

Total births (1998)

. Вускевопи**р** 

> % nonmarital

12.4% 0.3%

5,196

142

d by	
Children, ages 0-18, insured	-Medicaid

-MChild	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.
---------	---

# Children with disabilities (1999)

3,857	287
ents in Special Education	hildren receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)
> Student	V Child

16%

# uvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▼ Violent crime	

1.0

120

Property crime

	U 5	ů
Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17  ■ Michigan ■ Monroe	80 900 60 900  1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 Goal 2000 Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health	

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

MONROE COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	nge in rate	
	Trend neriod years	Sace vear	Tea.	Becent vear	Vear	Bank!	Worse	Better	
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0	20 40 60	
Economic security  > Child poverty	1989 vs 1995	3,962	10.2%	4,983	12.3%		21	Michigan ■ Monroe	
_ages 5-17	00 000 0000	1,460 2,502	9.0%	3,044	10.3%	15 ( <i>of</i> 83) 10 ( <i>of</i> 83)	14		
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	55-555 AV 08-556	3,393	16.2%	4,198	17.8%	5 (of 82)	10		_
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								h. #2
> Inadequate prenatal care		78	4.2%	71	4.0%	23 (of 70)		4	
		114	9.0%	114	6.1	_	44	35	200.00
<ul><li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li></ul>		8	27.2	7	21.6	(of 16)		21	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						C		
> Children in investigated families		1,350	35.5	1,455	36.4		C	46	
<ul> <li>Substantiated vicinits of abuse of neglect.</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		203 133	3.5	155	3.7	4 ( <i>b</i> ) 60) 22 ( <i>o</i> f 80)	5	}   	(*************************************
-for abuse or neglect		63	1.6	77	1.9		131 23		- New Japan
-for delinquency		6	7:0	17	0.0	8 (of 57)			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								F. 9 & lo.
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		77	21.5	<i>L</i> 9	19.3	23 (of 70)		01	
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> <li>High school dropouts</li> </ul>	1990-91 vs 1997-98	7 294	58.3	6 442	52.3	7 (of 17) 71 (of 82)	37	10	
Education	400 000 to: 30 300 to								
Students with proficiency in > Fifth grade science	66-666 SA 06-666 S	449	23.5%	638	35.2%	30 (of 82)	■ 1 1	95	1 May 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
> Eighth grade science		354	18.8%	370	19.2%	45 (of 80)	<b></b>	22	* F. ****
			į		1		Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	r a rate could not be calculated	

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

# MONTCALM COUNTY

#### Population (1998)

on 60,559	pulation 16,750	5.141
Total population	Total child population	-Ages 0-5

-Ages 0-5 -Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17 -African An	-American I -Asian/Paci
	Unemployment	5.9% Median family

-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White	-Hispanic
	1	1 6	•	.≥	(1995)	747

income

0.9% 0.6% 98.2%

4,802 0.3%

c	
-Hispanic	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

~	
õ	
(1998)	
T	
U,	
٤	
Ŀ	
2	
ā	
Ä	

o no paternity acknowledged	ernity" are also included in nonmarital.
5~	"No paternity"
Λ	

32%

% nonmarital

831

#### Rate 10.7% 12 23 Number 1,200 543 1,868 115 3,424 \$92 48% 56 481 -hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup> Child care and early education (2000) -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 ➤ Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> ➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by... -Per 100 children, ages 0-122 Average weekly cost (full-time) ➤ Children receiving food stamps Children in subsidized care Family support (1999) -% in unregulated care1 Health care (1999) Females Regulated slots<sup>1</sup> Males -Medicaid

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

0.6%

105

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

-MIChild

Children with disabilities (1999)

15%

2,093

277

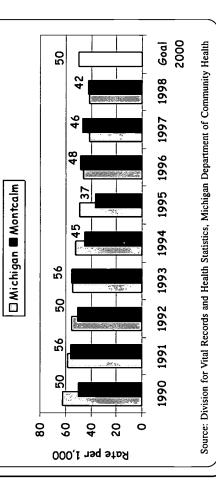
Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime ▶ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education



# <sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup><u>Total</u> number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

286

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

1.3 9.9

10

51

## MONTCALM COUNTY

ERIC

								Percent	Percent change in rate	in rate	
	Trend neriod veare	Race year	Voar	Becent year	Year	à	ת מים גלי	Worse		Better	
	base year vs current year	Number	y car Rate²	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	(recent year rate)	60 40 20	0 20	9	<b>A</b> 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995	2 574	16.7%	3 475	20.7%	50	(of 83)	24		Michigan Montcalm	
-ages 0-4		887	19.9%	1,089	23.9%	33	(of 83) (of 83)	20			
Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,676	22.4%	4,436	32.3%	34	(of 82)	4			
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
> Inadequate prenatal care		57	7.2%	62	7.6%	55	(of 70)		9	ō	
		52	%9.9 8.9	44 9	5.3%	14	(of 77) (of 27)			2_2[	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	*	(of 16)			7 -	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999									1	
> Children in investigated families		159	43.8	815	48.7	22	(of 83)	11			50
> Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		167	11.2	36	2.1	7 5	(of 80)		, «		<b>A</b>
5		2,5	2.9 1.3	55 25	3.1 1.5	C =	(of 60) (of 76)				
Tor aguse or neglect for delinquency		9	0.4	12	0.7	11	(of 57)	63 19			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								,		
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		39	30.4	44	32.3	56	(of 70)		9		
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> <li>High school dropouts</li> </ul>	1990-91 vs 1997-98	6 164	142.8 4.8%	4 187	* 5.0%	* 61	(of 17) (of 82)		4	О г	
Education	400 000 000 000 000									1	
Students with proficiency in	56-966   SA 98-666										
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		192	19.1% 18.6%	277 200	28.3% 20.0%	61 42	(of 82) (of 80)		8	<b>1</b>	
								Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	change or a rate	could not be calcu	ulated.

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

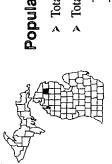
3The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\$Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n'a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE 288

# MONTMORENCY COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

10,011	2,281	648	961	672
Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17

	ican	lian	Islander		
-Ages 6-12 -Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White	-Hispanic

Unemployment

rate (1999)

0.0%

rican Indian	%80
/Pacific Islander	0.2%
	%0'66
anic	1.7%
mics have also been included in a racial eroun	a racial oronn

income (1995)

Wedian family

# Child care and early education (2000)

<b>Rate</b> 12% 4%	131 57% Number 295 99	> Children in subsidized care -% in unregulated care¹  Family support (1999)  > Children receiving food stamps > Children receiving FIP assistance³
Rate	Number	mily support (1999)
	21%	−% in unregulated care¹
	131	> Children in subsidized care
	68\$	> Average weekly cost (full-time)
	17	-Per 100 children, ages 0-122
	279	<ul> <li>Regulated slots<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>

#### Health care (1999)

	6.1%		*	*
	39		18	11
> Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	♦ Females	♦ Males

31% 108

15%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

% nonmarital

Total births (1998)

вускевоиир

sured by			1
Children, ages 0-18, insured by	caid	pli	
Children,	-Medicaid	-MIChild	

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Michigan Montmorency

28.2% 1.0%

674 24

#### According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

#### Children with disabilities (1999)

20

42

36

41

Rate per 1,000

8 9 20

9

#### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

^	<ul> <li>Violent crime</li> </ul>
1	Decimonate commo

2000 Goal

1998

1997

Property crime	

13.6

15		
Property crime		
Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.	Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health	

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*Social Security Income.



KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

# MONTMORENCY COUNTY

ERIC

Formormic security   Figs of 1985   Figs									Perc	Percent change in rate	ange	in ra	Ę.	
Pages   Page   Page   Page   Page   Number   Page   Number   Page   Pa		Trend period years	Base	Vear	Recen	Vear	<u>~</u>	- X-1		orse		Better		L
## Geourity    1989 vs 1996   1990   28.2%   1990   28.6%   172 (q/83)   190   28.9%		base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	year rate)	1	50				A 8
190   28.2%   599   26.0%   72   (9.83)   190	Economic security	1989 vs 1995									_			
14 4 7 190 33.3% 192 33.1% 74 (9.83)	5		591	28.2%	299	26.0%	72	(of 83)			<b>8</b>			
1-17 (args 15-18-39) 401 26.3% 407 23.6% 72 (ag.83)	~ages 0-4		190	33.3%	192	33.1%	74	(of 83)		LJ				
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99   Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99   Avg 1996-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-99 vs 1997-99 vs 1997-99   Avg 1997-99 vs 1997-9	-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	401	26.3%	407	23.6%	72	(of 83)			_ 	0		
Prenatal Care eight babies  4	price school lunches		480	40.0%	200	43.9%	70	(of 82)	L	10		Mic	higan	
eright babies    4	Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							3			₩ ■	ntmore	incy
eight babies    1			4	*	3	*	*	(of 70)	ř	37.	la la			
investigated families  Fr 1986 vs 1999  Fry 1986			9 -	7.6%	7	6.4%	34	(of 77)				91 1		
investigated families  57 29.0 157 68.8 45 (of 83)  64 45 (of 83)  57 29.0 157 68.8 45 (of 83)  65 2.6 9 (of 80)  7.5 32 (of 80)  8 3.3 4 * * (of 70)  8 3.3 4 * * (of 70)  8 8 3.3 4 * * (of 70)  8 8 3.3 4 * * (of 70)  8 8 3.3 4 * * (of 70)  8 8 3.3 4 * * (of 70)  8 8 3.3 4 * * (of 70)  8 8 3.3 4 * * (of 70)  8 8 3.3 4 * * (of 70)  9 8 12 3.4% 4 1.1% 4 (of 82)  Cocident, homicide, suicide  ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  1995-96 vs1998-99  Ciciency in  1995-96 vs1998-99  10 8.7% 21 28.4% 59 (of 82)  11 10.8% 78 (of 80)  14 12.6% 11 10.8% 78 (of 80)			0	*	0	*	*	(of 16)						
in investigated families ated victims of abuse or neglect ated victims of abuse or neglect ated victims of abuse or neglect in out-of-home care³ life 8.2 6 2.6 9 (of 80) life 8.3 3 4 * * (of 76) life 8.2 6 2.6 9 (of 80) life 8.3 3 4 * * (of 77) life 8.2 6 2.6 9 (of 80) life 8.3 3 4 * * (of 77) life 8.2 6 2.6 9 (of 80) life 8.3 3 4 * * (of 77) life 8.2 6 2.6 9 (of 80) life 8.3 3 4 * * (of 77) life 8.2 6 8.3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							<u>.</u>			]		
ared victims of abuse or neglect in out-of-home care? in out-of-home care? in out-of-home care? in out-of-home care? in out-of-home care? in out-of-home care? in out-of-home care? is 8 3.3 4 * * (a/76)  lelinquency  A * * (a/77)  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  A * * (a/77)  Avg 1986-88 vs 1997-98  12 3.4% 4 1.1% 4 (a/82)  roficiency in  1995-96 vs1998-99  12 28.4% 59 (a/82)  14 12.6% 11 10.8% 78 (a/80)  14 12.6% 11 10.8% 78 (a/80)  15 3.4% 4 1.1% 4 (a/82)  16 5 6 2.6 9 (a/80)  1			57	29.0	157	68.8	45	(of 83).						
buse or neglect buse or neglect clinquency buse or neglect  R 3.3 4 * * (9780)  R 3.3 4 * * (9780)  R 3.3 4 * * (9780)  R 3.3 4 * * (9780)  R 4 * * (9780)  R 577  A 4 * * (9780)  R 677  R 678  R 678  R 78 (978)  R 6780			14	7.1	17	7.5	32	(of 80)		4				89
teens, ages 15-17 y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1996-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in  1			o <sub>I</sub> •	8.7	۰ ح	7.0	<b>У</b> *	(of 80) (ef 76)						1
teens, ages 15-17 y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 12 3.4%	for delinquency		0	 *	1 1	*	*	(of 57)						
teens, ages 15-17 y accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 ool dropouts  roficiency in de science accident, homicide, suicide ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 12 3.4% 11 10.8% 12 28.4% 13 6/70) 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 1995-96 vs1998-99	Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98												
ns ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 12 3.4%	> Births to teens, ages 15-17 > Deaths by accident homicide suicide		4	*	5	*	*	(of 70)						
roficiency in de science  9 8.7% 21 28.4% 59 (of 82)  14 12.6% 11 10.8% 78 (of 80)	( H		0	3.4%	0 4	1.1%	* 4	(of 17) (of 82)				П		8♠
1995-96 vs1998-99 9 8.7% 21 28.4% 59 (of 82) 14 12.6% 11 10.8% 78 (of 80)	Education										_			
e 8.7% 21 28.4% 59 (of 82)	Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99		_									22	ξΩ.
(20 (2) 0.7 (2) 0.7 (1) (2) 0.7 (1)	> Fifth grade science		9	8.7%	21	28.4%	59 78	(of 82)		14			_	
	Carrier States Scientification		<u>+</u>	17.0%	=	10.070	2			,	ı	;		•

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 All indicator rates are 1,000 children, unless other counties in the state.
 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE 292

# MOSKEGON COUNTY

#### Population (1998)

166,748	45,561	14,997
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5

Unemployment rate (1999)	> Total child populat -Ages 0-5 -Ages 6-12 -Ages 13-17 -African Ameri
4.7% Median family income (1995)	-Asian/Pacific I -White
\$32,718	-Hispanic

Tobaccioni	
al child population	45,561
-Ages 0-5	14,997
-Ages 6-12	18,592
-Ages 13-17	11,972
-African American	19.4%
-American Indian	1.1%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	<b>%9</b> :0
-White	78.9%
-Hisnanic	4.2%

Rate 15%

Number

17 96\$ 3,007 72%

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

▶ Regulated slots¹

> Average weekly cost (full-time)

> Children in subsidized care -% in unregulated care1 7,046

3,963

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

➤ Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

12.6%

,844

14

192 337

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4

Females

Males

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

27.5% 0.4%

13,144 209

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

5,068

841

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

Property crime ➤ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

> Students in Special Education

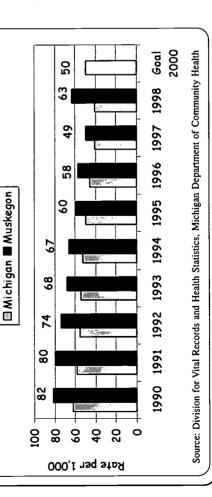
382

4.2%	
	ispanics have also been included in a racial group.
	ded in a r
	been inclu
	have also
Hispanic	Hispanics

Ŏ.	Total births (1998)	2,369
Λ	> % nonmarital	44%
Α	> % no paternity acknowledged	17%
	"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

ВАСКЕВОИИ

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Negulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Anational standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. ATP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.

293.

## **MUSKEGON COUNTY**

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	in rate	_
	Trend period years	9000	7007	Becent Year	2007	<u></u>	Worse	Better	
	base year vs current year	Number	year Rate²	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20	40 60	A -
Economic security	1989 vs 1995								
> Child poverty		10,875	24.0%	11,026	23.7%	65 (0f83)	5 🗖 1		
-ages 0-4 -ages 5-17		5,972 6,903	20.6%	4,039 6,987	21.1%	64 (of 83) 64 (of 83)	4		
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	10,120	35.2%	12,783	39.0%	(3 g) 58 (of 82)	11		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							☐ Michigan Muskegon	
> Inadequate prenatal care		0	*	185	7.8%	56 (of 70)			
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		173	6.9%	182	7.7% 7.9	62 (of 77) 17 (of 27)	10 11	<del></del>	
		15	45.2	Ξ	31.3			-∎⊓	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999								
		2,214	50.1	2,823	62.0		24		
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		311	7.0	396 396	8.7	55 ( <i>d</i> ) 80) 72 ( <i>d</i> f 80)	23		
for abuse or neglect		238	5.2	292	6.4	72 (of 76)	23		
-tor delinquency		4.5	0.9	6	1.4	33 (of 57)	90		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
Births to teens, ages 15-17		141	36.2	145	41.9	(of 70)	16		
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	L *	53.1	8 361	69.5	11 (of 17) 50 (of 82)	31	-	
Education									
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 VST998-99		,	!	,			65	
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		442 372	17.2%	667 433	28.4% 17.9%	60 ( <i>of</i> 82) 50 ( <i>of</i> 80)	2		
			-		-		 Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	ould not be calculate	Ē)

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

145

COUNTY PROFILE

296

#### Population (1998)

45,784	13,105	
Yotal population	> Total child population	4 C 4

income (1995) Unemployment \$31,923 Median family rate (1999) 6.9%

otal child population	13,105
-Ages 0-5	4,197
-Ages 6-12	5,294
-Ages 13-17	3,614
-African American	1.4%
-American Indian	0.9%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
~White	97.2%
~Hispanic	5.1%

Rate 8% 3%

Number

1,641 17 \$92 465 53%

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> > Average weekly cost (full-time)

→ Regulated slots¹

➤ Children in subsidized care -% in unregulated care1 1,102

405

➤ Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

6.9%

288

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

Females

Males

➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

22.3% 0.7%

3,040

96

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

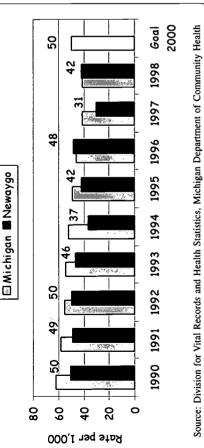
21

25 85

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

635	32%	%6
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Property crime ➤ Violent crime

2.7

16

70

1,497

163

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

> Students in Special Education

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

### NEWAYGO COUNTY

ERIC Prull local Proposition by ERIC

								Percent change in rate	ange in	rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Recent year	Vear	00	Rank'	Worse	Better	er	Z
•	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recen	(recent year rate)	40 20	0 20	40	7 s
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							<ul><li>■ Michigan</li><li>■ Newaygo</li></ul>			
▶ Child poverty		2,377	20.8%	2,524	19.3%	45	(of 83)		7		
-ages 0-4		9//	22.4%	895	24.1%	37	(of 83)				
-ages 5-17	1989.90 vs 1998.99	1,601	20.1%	1,629	17.4%	46	(of 83)		13		
P Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	00.000	2,203	26.8%	3,786	38.3%	54	(of 82)	43			
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
> Inadequate prenatal care		48	7.7%	28	4.4%	28	(of 70)			<b>4</b> 2	
<ul> <li>Low officer weight backs</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> <li>Child deaths ares 1-14 (rate nor 100 000)</li> </ul>		99	10.2	<del>1</del> 4 (	%. %. * *	<del>*</del> *	(of 27)	21			
		7					(0) (0)				
	FT 1986 VS 1999	,		,				99			
<ul> <li>Children in investigated families</li> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> </ul>		594	54.7	1,426	108.8	% % %	(of 83)		17		
		73	6.7	65	5.0	36	(of 80)		26	9	
-for abuse or neglect		38	2.9	39	3.0	35	(of 76)	2			7
-for delinquency		15	1.3	7	0.5	9	(of 57)				
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		27	28.4	35	34.7	59	(of 70)	22			
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	3 97	* 4.5%	3	3.8%	35	(of 17) (of 82)		15		
Education											
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99									¥	₹,
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		108	13.7%	20 <i>7</i> 122	26.7% 16.2%	65 64	(of 82) (of 80)	25		h	<u> </u>
								Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	or a rate could	not be calc	ulated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughty 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

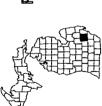
300

299

٠ ٤..•

COUNTY PROFILE

### A SAKTAND COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

1,176,488	281,817
> Total population	> Total child population

•	Total child population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	4 10 13

92,650

111,519 77,648	10.0% 0.5% 3.7% 85.8%	
-Ages 6-12 -Ages 13-17	-African American -American Indian -Asian/Pacific Islander -White	

Unemployment

rate (1999)

(2000
education
early
<u>a</u>
care

▶ Regulated slots¹	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	> Children in subsidized care

18,319

\$129 6,205 54%

~% in unregulated care	Family support (1999)

Number	12,647
/ support (1999)	ildren receiving food stamps

Rate

3%

7,325

#### Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> Health care (1999)

3.3%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$55,263

➤ Children receiving food stamps

	000
tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	3,0%
iospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	

15,732 18%

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

вускевопир

+ remaies	Aales	> Children, ages 0-18, insured by	~Medicaid

16

2,379

1,362

5.7%

10.2% 0.3%

30,039

997

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□Michigan ■Oakland

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

% no paternity acknowledged

### Children with disabilities (1999)

20

Rate per 1,000

80 9

21,848	1,493
<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)
^	/

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

۵)	
olent crime	
ent c	
iole	
>	
A	

1.4 10.8

1/2	1,343
<ul> <li>Violent crime</li> </ul>	Property crime

		_
	<i>G</i> oal 2000	ty Healtl
24	1998 Goal 2000	ommuni
27	1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	ment of C
34 34	1996	ın Departi
34	1995	, Michiga
46	1994	Statistics,
	1993	d Health
35	1992	ecords an
33	1991	r Vital Re
33	1990	ivision fo
2 4 5		Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
אמנפ per 1,5		0)

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

### OAKLAND COUNTY

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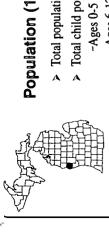
								Percent	chan	Percent change in rate	
	Trond poriod years	Base	7007	Becent Year	7007	00 20 24	7	Worse		Better	L
- !	base year vs current year	Number	year Rate²	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	(ē)   8	40 20	0	20 40	A 8
Economic security > Child poverty -ages 0-4 -ages 5-17	1989 vs 1995	23,254 8,775 14,479	8.6% 10.7% 7.7%	28,045 12,065 15,980	9.8% 14.8% 7.8%	5 (of 83) 6 (of 83) 4 (of 83)		39		Michigan Oakland	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	18,169	11.4%	29,913	16.2%	3 (of 82)		42			
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98	Š	č	6			4	71			
<ul> <li>Inadequate prenatal care</li> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		494 932 143	3.2% 6.1% 9.4	880 1,119 96	5.5% 7.0%	39 (of 70) 51 (of 77) 5 (of 27)	4	151		3,	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		48	24.0	39	17.9			•		25	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999	7.414	136	10 017	38.7	10 (0f.83)		38			
> Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		2,168	8.2	1,180	4.2				ω -		49
		350	1.2	437	1.5			25			
-tor delinquency		66	4.0	140	0.0	(/c fo) /		38			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		357	14.8	305	13.3	(ot Jo) 9				10	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	39 1,644	50.9 3.7%	- 28 1,872	39.2	4 (of 17) 34 (of 82)			В	<b>8</b>	
Education Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99									\$	
> Fifth grade science > Eighth grade science		4,641 3,363	33.1%	5,937 3,955	43.6%	10 (of 82) 10 (of 80)				32	
							Missing	bars indicate no	change or a	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	alcula

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise. See Data Notes for more detail.
³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

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COUNTY PROFILE

### Z CEANA COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

> Total population	24,83
Total child population	7,13
~Ages 0-5	2.16

~Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	

Unemployment

rate (1999)

2,971

-Ages 13-17	1,994
-African American	0.3%
~American Indian	1.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
~White	91.7%
-Hispanic	12.6%

income (1995)

**Median family** 

\$29.575

#### ➤ Average weekly cost (full-time) > Children in subsidized care Family support (1999) -% in unregulated care1

Rate

Number

\$83 296

927

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>

1,362

5%

381

#### Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> ➤ Children receiving food stamps Health care (1999)

	0 10.5%		9 19
	230		39
> Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	◆ Females

31%

Aales	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	1551

38.8%

2,879

0.5%

0 0

20

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Michigan Oceana

8

9

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

% no paternity acknowledged

#### Children with disabilities (1999)

20

44

<ul> <li>Students in Special Education</li> <li>Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)</li> </ul>
---

16%

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)	▼ Violent crime

0

30

Rate per 1,000

٧	٢	23	
Violent crime		▶ Property crime	•
98 <i>G</i> oal	2000		unity Health
1997 1998			int of Comm
1996			Departme
1995			Michigan
1994			Statistics,
1993			is and Health St
1992			tal Records an
1991			=
1990			Source: Division for V

6.9

\*Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*Social Security Income.



KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated. RIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

COUNTY PROFILE

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### COUNTY COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

> Total population	21,193	v Re
Total child population	5,432	
~Ages 0-5	1,591	A Av
~Ages 6-12	2,248	<u>ج</u> ۸
	,	

<ul> <li>Total child population</li> </ul>	~Ages 0-5	~Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White	-Hispanic
▼ Total ch	~Age	~Age	-Age	-Afri	~Am	-Asia	~Whi	-Hist

Unemployment

rate (1999)

.4%	
	ō.
	lispanics have also been included in a racial group.
	cial 2
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	d in
	lude
	inc
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	ave
. <u>2</u>	ics h
pan	pan
-Hispanic	His
•	

income (1995)

Median family

\$24,389

	Child care and early education (2000)		
21,193	▶ Regulated slots¹	899	
5,432	-Per 100 children, ages 0-122	17	
1,591	Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$87	
2,248	> Children in subsidized care	417	
1,593	-% in unregulated care	47%	
0.2%			
0.7%	Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
0.2%	<ul><li>Children receiving food stamps</li></ul>	LLL	14%
96.6%	➤ Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	365	7%
d group.			

#### 

250 38% 10%

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

ВАСКЕВОПИР

	3.3%		14	21		31.2%
	52		70	35		1,773
V Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	♦ Females	♦ Males	> Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

🗖 Michigan 🖿 Ogemaw

59

8 9 5 Rate per 1,000

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

#### Children with disabilities (1999)

20

25

20

274	70
> Students in Special Education	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

%6 13

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)	▼ Violent crime	Property crime

2000

11.3

59

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Communic		
NUTCE: DIVISION TOT VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS, MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY I		
Michigan Depa		
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VITa		
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Source: L		
	/	

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

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AFUIL TEXT PROVIDED BY ERIC

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							Percent change in rate	ge in rate	
	Trong porion	2000	600	0000 to 000	2007	17uc0	Worse	Better	4
	base year vs current year	<b>Dase</b> Number	year Rate²	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0	20 40	<b>A</b> 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							c	
<ul><li>Child poverty -ages 0-4</li></ul>		1,587 537	31.6% 39.8%	1,588 455	28.9% 32.4%	80 (of 83) 71 (of 83)	Ogenaw	9 19	
ages 5-17	1080.00 vs 1008.00	1,050	28.6%	1,133	27.7%		<u></u>	_	
> Children receiving tree/reduced price school lunches	00-066 8A 06-606	1,035	39.1%	1,201	42.9%	69 (of 82)	01		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Inadequate prenatal care		7	2.7%	∞	3.5%		30		
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		15	6.1%	14 2	5.9% *	21  (of 77) * $(of 27)$	<u> </u>		
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	5	*	(of 16) * (of 16)			
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						. 11		
> Children in investigated families		329	69.3	645	118.7				
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		93 40	19.6	206 60	37.9	80 (of 80) 77 (of 80)	93 30		
		21	3.8	28	5.2		36		
-for delinquency	in the second se	10	2.2	22	4.0	55 (of 57)	3		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	22.9	∞	17.2	14 (of 70)	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	25	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	) 1990-91 vs 1997-98	1 24	3.1%	1 25	2.7%	* (of 17) 13 (of 82)		4	
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99								
Students with proticiency in > Fifth grade science		36	15.5%	46	25.6%	70 (af 82)			ક
Fighth grade science		49	22.2%	4	17.8%		20		
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	rate could not be ca	lculated.

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 All indicator rates are 1,000 children statewide.
 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

\*Sometimes a rate couta not be currently sold not be calculated.

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

# E ONTONAGON COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

7,878	1,783	515
Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5

Unemployme rate (1999) income (1 Median family

Rate

Number

185 85

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

49%

8

17 \$89

Child care and early education (2000)

Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

▶ Regulated slots¹

Average weekly cost (full-time)

> Children in subsidized care

683

-Ages 6-12

0.1% 2.0% 0.5% 97.5%

-% in unregulated care1

#### Total births (1998)

вускевопир

% no paternity acknowledged % nonmarital

#### Health care (1999) Children...

6.0%

39

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4

Females

A Males

> Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

27.8%

20

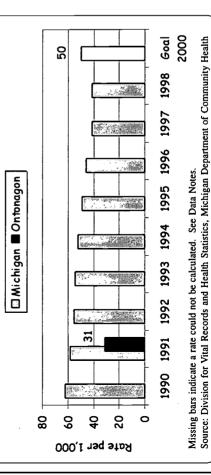
1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 univsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



13%

165 21

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime ▶ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

> Students in Special Education

<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

7.7

ERIC

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								Perc	ent ch	ange	Percent change in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Becent vear	* Vear	Bank'	¥		Worse		Better	L
1	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)		60 40	22	0	20 40	<b>A</b> 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995		97.0	ć	,				5		✓ Michigan Ontonagon	
cmid poverty -ages 0-4		354 107	16.4%	303 123	18.3% 24.5%	37 ( <i>of</i> 83) 41 ( <i>of</i> 83)		\$	?	) П∎	,	)
-ages 5-17		247	15.7%	240	16.2%				] w			
> Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	439	28.6%	578	44.8%	72 (of 82)	57.1	-	:			
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									ı		
> Inadequate prenatal care		9	2.6%	3	*	(of 70) *	1.					
<ul> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		∞ ୯	8.3%	0 3	* *	* (of 77) *			U			
		ı —	*		*	(91 fo) *					Пг	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999										1	
		85	40.3	96	53.8			*				
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		19	0.6 *	11	3.9	22 (of 80) 25 (of 80)				1	31	
			*	· (C)	<b>;</b> *					П		
-for delinquency		2	*	4	*	* (of 57)		:		<del></del>		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									1		
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	3	*	* (of 70)						
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	9	* 1.2%	0	* 2.8%	* (of 17) 17 (of 82)	141	-				
Education Students with professions in	1995-96 vs1998-99										1	
Fifth grade science		20	17.9%	23	24.7%						38	146
<ul><li>Eignin grade science</li></ul>		<u></u>	8.3%	73	70.5%	36 (of 80)				_		1
							Missing	bars indicat	e no chang	e or a rate	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	culated.

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 2All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwises stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
 3The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 A. A.

315

#### Population (1998)

22,106	6,349	1,834	2,627
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12

Unemployment rate (1999)	5.6% Median family	income (1995)	\$28,396

-African American

-Ages 13-17

9.0	98.3%	1.3%	d in a racial group.
-Asian/Pacific Islander	~White	-Hispanic	Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

#### Total births (1998)

ВРСКСВОПИБ

31%	11%
	wledged
% nonmarital	% no paternity ackno
A	A

14.9%

269

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4

Females Males ➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

~tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

Rate

Number

\$30

857

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

▶ Regulated slots¹

Average weekly cost (full-time)

> Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

1,888 0.5%

344 48%

4% 10%

285 654

> Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

▶ Children...

274

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

16 23

30

26.1% 0.4%

1,733

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

695

71

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

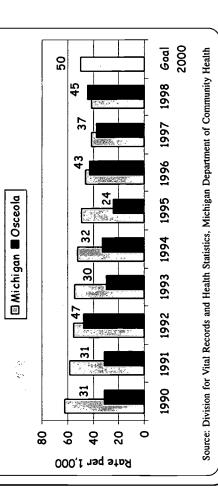
▶ Property crime ➤ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



are is	nce	
ulated c	depende	
. Unreg	amity In	•
day care	is the F	
ide full-	ss. <sup>3</sup> FIF	<i>હ</i> ં
lots prov	isic acce	ty Income.
of four s	nsure bo	l Securi
ly three	dren to	Socia
. Rough	100 chil	idences)
are home	slots per	m 20 inc
ly day c	gulated	ewer tha
red fami	tional standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence	*Iotal number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security
a regist	minimun	97 (no r
me or in	a segest a	51-0661
amily ho	ıdards sı	mber for
r group J	onal star	Total nu
center o	e. 2Nati	FDC).
ild care	Id's hom	ildren (A
ensed ch	n the chi	dent Chi
d in a lic	r aides i	th Depen
one chil	homes o	nilies wi
omodate	in their	id to Far
Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is	provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. *Nation	Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
gulated s	vided by	gram, fo
1Re	aud	Pro

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

1.7 6.7

### OSCEOLA COUNTY

ERIC

								P	Percent change in rate	ange	in rate	-
	Trend period years	Base	Base vear	Becent vear	† Vear	<u>~</u>	Rank <sup>†</sup>	_ 5	Worse		Better	Æ
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	(recent year rate)		40 20	0	20 40	8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995										☐ Michigan	( <u> </u>
> Child poverty		1,294	21.7%	1,515	23.6%	64	(of 83)		6		Osceola	$\overline{}$
~ages 0-4		401	24.0%	481	29.1%	2 2	(of 83)		21			
Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	693	70.07	1,034	21.7%	<b>^</b> 0	(of 83)		4			
price school lunches		1,885	36.1%	2,530	45.3%	73	(of 82)		26			
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									ı		
> Inadequate prenatal care		20	6.1%	17	6.3%	46	(of 70)			7		
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		3 20	%L'9	17	%0.9 *	* *	(of 77) (of 27)		: []			
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	*	*	(of 16)				Пг	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999										7	
		351	9.09	309	48.7	23	(of 83)				20	
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		44	7.6	27	4.3	6 9	(of 80)					4
5		સ ૧	0.0	77	£.4 5.	90	(of 80)				28	
for delinquency		<u>o</u> ∞	1.4	13	2.1	43	(of /0) (of 57)	51	5.00 E.G.			<b>2</b> 6
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								-			
> Births to teens, ages 15-17	1	14	26.0	16	29.5	46	(of 70)		13			
For Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) Figh school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1 57	* 4.1%	1 79	* 4.7%	* 54	(of 17) (of 82)		13		П -	
Education											,	
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99											8
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		73	15.8% 15.5%	122 52	30.9% 11.2%	48	(of 82) (of 80)		28			1
						_		issing bars ind	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	T or a rate	ould not be	calculate

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

 $320\,$  county profile

#### Population (1998)

8,882	2,058	671	854
> Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12

-Ages 13-17

Unemployment	rate (1999)	8.3%	Median family	income (1995)	\$25,361

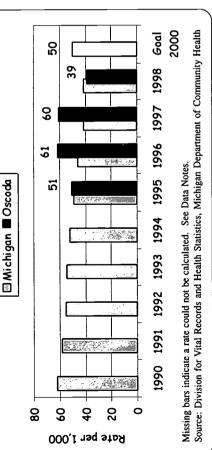
merican	Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic
-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pac	~White	-Hispanic

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derr	Hisp	
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Total births (1998)	6
> % nonmarital	326
> % no paternity acknowledged	116
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

ВАСКЕВОПИВ

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



	Child care and early education (2000)		
8,882	▶ Regulated slots¹	154	
2,058	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	10	
671	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$88	
854	<ul><li>Children in subsidized care</li></ul>	116	
533	-% in unregulated care¹	72%	
0.0%		:	
1.0%	Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
0.2%	<ul> <li>Children receiving food stamps</li> </ul>	318	15%
36.0%	Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	133	%9
1.0% p.	100077		
	Health care (1999)		
91	> Children	,	,
370	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	<b>8</b> 2	2.7%
32%	-nospitalized for asinma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000).	c	*
. %11	♦ Males	1 10	*
	> Children, ages 0-18, insured by	•	
		724	33.7%
	-MIChild	35	1.6%
	According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 unitsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		
C	Children with disabilities (1999)		
8 [8	Students in Special Education	225	16%
	> Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)	41	20
	Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for		

9	Health	
➤ Pronerty crime		
9		
		ı

6.9

0

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➤ Violent crime

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

#### OSCODA COUNTY

ERIC

								Percent change in rate	
	Trend period years	Base year	year	Recent year	t year	<u>oc</u>	Rank¹	Worse Better	
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20 40	~ 8 
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							■ Michigan	_
> Child poverty		615	32.5%	555	26.7%	76	(of 83)	18	
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1000.00 22 1000.00	407	30.9%	398	26.9%	36	(ef 83) (ef 83)	13	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1303-30 VS 1330-33	299	34.5%	671	48.4%	79	(of 82)	04	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98								
> Inadequate prenatal care		<b>∞</b>	7.2%	7	7.4%	54	(of 70)	2	_
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		3	* *	. 0	%8·9 *		(of 77) (of 27)		
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	*	(of 16)	100	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							<u> </u>	
		56	30.4	161	78.2	55	(of 83)	\CI	_
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		ο ∞	6.4 6.2	25 10	12.1	38 29	(of 80) (of 80)	148	
for abuse or neglect		5	* -	∞ (	3.8	47	(of 76)	]	
-for delinquency		3	*	2	*	*	(of 57)		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98		_						_
> Births to teens, ages 15-17 > Deaths by accident homicide suicide		4	*	7	45.1	70	(of 70)		
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) Yes High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0 111	3.6%	0 19	* 2.0%	* 09	(of 17) (of 82)	40	_
Education									_
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99								
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		25 20	23.6%	30	26.1% 19.7%	68 43	(of 82) (of 80)	9	
								Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	ulated

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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COUNTY PROFILE



#### Population (1998)

Total child population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17

ital child population	6,13
~Ages 0-5	1,80
-Ages 6-12	2,58
-Ages 13-17	1,6
-African American	0.1
~American Indian	0.8
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0
-White	98.2

Unemployment

rate (1999) 4.7%

	Child care and early education (2000)	
22,129	▶ Regulated slots¹	1,032
6,138	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	23
1,890	Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$94
2,582	> Children in subsidized care	366
1,666	-% in unregulated care	47%
0.1%		
0.8%	Family support (1999)	Number
1.0%	> Children receiving food stamps	407
98.2%	> Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	138
<b>%9</b> :0	o.	

Rate %9 2%

#### Health care (1999)

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

\$35,935

	0-5 63	-14, (per 10,000) <sup>4</sup>	25
Cilifordi	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000) <sup>4</sup>	♦ Females

30%

3.5%

15

22

19.2% 0.4%

25

Males	> Children, ages 0-18, insured by	~Medicaid	-MIChild

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

■ Michigan ■ Otsego

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

% nonmarital

ВАСКОВОПИБ

Total births (1998)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninstred children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

#### Children with disabilities (1999)

20

Rate per 1,000

50

9

80

A	<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	549
A	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)	4

12%

### sts for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)	Violent crime

12.3

~ 3

Children appring CC15 (2007)	Cinidien receiving 551 (per 1,500)	Juvenile justice (1998): arres	(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)	Violent crime		▶ Property crime	
			   	Goal	2000		lealth
30				966	7		munity F
و ا			-	7 15			Com
4	-			199			nent of
	23	(mg/ 40)		1996			Departi
<b>30</b>				1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998			Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
	20			994			itistics, }
	61			3 1			Uth Sta
,				199			ld Hea
-	24			1992			cords an
32				1991			Vital Re
	Wash de P	- 20 mg	-	1990 1991			ision for
	) (		10	-			e: Divi
1,(	9q 91 4	v Ba					Sourc
	- 7	7					

#### OTSEGO COUNTY

ERIC ERIC

Continuity Security   Francisco Fr									Perc	ent cha	Percent change in rate	ē
## Counting the current year of the counting the current year of the counting the current year of the counting the current year of the counting the current year of the counting the current year of the counting the current year of the counting the current years are seened at the counting the current of the counting the counting the current of the counting the current of the counting the current of the counting the counting the current of the counting the counting the current	•	Trend period years	Base	Vear	Recent	Year	San	7.		orse	Better	4
## Security  ## Security  ## Page 1985  ## Page 1985  ## Page 1986  ## P	-	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent yes	ır rate)			50	18
17   1895-90 vs 1996-99   197   13.2%   262   16.5%   11   07.83   1	Economic security > Child boverty	1989 vs 1995	595	11.5%	761	12.5%		.83)		6		gan
Avg 1986-68 vs 1996-98   79%   1,810   38.3%   53 (9/82)   100 lunches   Avg 1986-68 vs 1996-98   20 7.9%   5 * * * (9/70)   12 4.7%   20 7.0%   49 (9/77)   20 4.7%   20 7.0%   49 (9/77)   20 4.7%   20 7.0%   20 (9/70)   20 4.0%   20 4.0%   20 (9/70)   20 4.0%   20 4.0%   20 (9/70)   20 4.0%	-ages 0-4 -ages 5-17		197 398	13.2%	262 499	16.5%		(8) (8)				)
Prenatal care by 1986-88 vs 1996-98	> Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	66-966L SA 06-696L	788	19.5%	1,810	38.3%	1	.82)	8			
prenatal care (eight babies)  lity  sees 1-14 (rate per 100,000)  Fy 1968 vs 1999  investigated families  dividims of abuse or neglect  out-of-home care  sees 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  light babies    12	Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98		_					I			
auty ages 15-14 (rate per 100,000)  Fy 1988 vs 1999  investigated families  fry 1988 vs 1999  investigated families  du victims of abuse or neglect  du victims of abuse or neglect  activation of abuse or neglect  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-17  ages 15-18  ages 15-19  ages 15-1	> Inadequate prenatal care > Low birth-weight babies		20 12	7.9%	20	7.0%		(27)	49			
investigated families  ed victims of abuse or neglect  out-of-home care?  dividing solutions of abuse or neglect  out-of-home care?  ed Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  cident, homicide, suicide  ages 15-17  dropouts  lightharpoon of abuse or neglect  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-99  solutions ages 15-17  ed Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  ages 15-17  cident, homicide, suicide  ages 15-17  dropouts  1996-96 vs 1996-99  solutions ages 15-17  cidency in  1996-96 vs 1998-99  solutions ages 15-17  cidency in  1996-96 vs 1998-99  solutions ages 15-18  cidency ages 15-18  cidency ages 15-18  cidency ages 15-18  cidency ages 15-18  cidency ages 15-18  cidency ages 15-18  cidency ages 15-18  ciden			0 7	* *		* *		27) 16)				
victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect victims of a victims of abuse or neglect victims of a victims of a victims of abuse or neglect victims of a victims of a victims of a victims vict	Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999										
victims of abuse or neglect victims of abuse or neglect ut-of-home care³ ut-of-home care³ ut-of-home care³ ut-of-home care³ or neglect luc-of-home care³ or neglect  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  s, ages 15-17 Iropouts  tiency in  1995-96 vs 1998-99 science  victims of abuse or neglect  21	> Children in investigated families		198	41.1	309	50.3		.83)		23		
or neglect    3			41	8.5 4.4	47 27	7.7		(08.			<u>9</u>	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  S, ages 15-17  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98  7 16.6 9 17.6 16 (of 70)  1990-91 vs 1997-98  31 3.0% 14 1.1% 3 (of 82)  1995-96 vs 1998-99  iency in  1995-96 vs 1998-99  science  95 26.8% 104 29.6% 52 (of 82)  91 25.4% 115 33.0% 4 (of 80)	for abuse or neglect		13	2.1	13	2.1	_	(92		6		
s, ages 15-17 ident, homicide, suicide ges 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 ifropouts 1995-96 vs1998-99 iency in 1995-96 vs1998-99 science 1995-60 vs1998-99 science 1995-80 vs1998-99 science 1995-96 vs1998-99 science 1995-96 vs1998-99 science	-for delinquency		7	1.3	10	1.5	_	(25)				
teens, ages 15-17 y accident, homicide, suicide ans ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) old dropouts  rofficiency in  de science  1996-91 vs 1997-98  1996-91 vs 1997-98  1996-91 vs 1997-98  1996-91 vs 1997-98  1996-91 vs 1997-98  1996-91 vs 1997-98  1996-91 vs 1997-98  1996-91 vs 1997-98  1996-91 vs 1997-98  1996-91 vs 1998-99  1996-91 vs 1997-98	Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
y accident, notificities, suicide ans ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1997-98 31 3.0% 14 1.1% 3 (of 82) ool dropouts ool dropouts 1995-96 vs1998-99 roficiency in 95 26.8% 104 29.6% 52 (of 82) and e science 91 25.4% 115 33.0% 4 (of 80)	> Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	16.6	6	17.6		.70)		9	Б	
ool dropouts 31 5.0% 14 1.1% 3 (9f82) 1995-96 vs1998-99 95 26.8% 104 29.6% 52 (9f82) ade science 91 25.4% 115 33.0% 4 (9f80)	ā ;		0 ;	* 3	- ;	* ;		(21.				7
roficiency in  de science  95 26.8% 104 29.6% 52 (9f82)  91 25.4% 115 33.0% 4 (9f80)			31	3.0%	14	1.1%		-82)				•
1995-96 vs1998-99       95     26.8%       91     25.4%       115     33.0%       4     (of 80)	Education											
95     26.8%     104     29.6%     52     (of 82)       91     25.4%     115     33.0%     4     (of 80)	Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99									2	
(00 (a) +   0/0.00 0.11   0/1.07 10	Fifth grade science Fighth grade science		95	26.8%	104	29.6%		(82)				
	Ligimi grade science		71	0/4.67	CII	02.0.66					₹   	

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
 <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

COUNTY PROFILE 328

#### Population (1998)

64,146	> Total child population -Ages 0-5
224,357	Total population

u population	i
al child population	9
-Ages 0-5	2
-Ages 6-12	2
-Ages 13-17	
-African American	
-American Indian	
-Asian/Pacific Islander	
-White	
U.S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	

Unemployment

rate (1999)

7.19	
7	lispanics have also been included in a racial group.
	inclua
	peen
	e also
0	s hav
-Hispanic	Hispanic

income (1995) \$49,688

Median family

	Child care and early education (2000)		
224,357	▶ Regulated slots¹	10,376	
64,146	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	22	
21,218	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$107	
26,124	▶ Children in subsidized care	1,454	
16,804	-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	31%	
0.6%			
0.4%	Family support (1999)	Number	_
2.5%	▶ Children receiving food stamps	1,734	
7.1%	Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	455	
in a racial group.	Health care (1999)		

Rate

3%

1%

Total births (1998)	3,54
> % nonmarital	18%
> % no paternity acknowledged	69
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

вьскавочир

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

□Michigan ■Ottawa

#### 8.2% 0.3% 5,565 921 209 163 297 -hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4 According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild. -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 > Children, ages 0-18, insured by... Females Males -Medicaid -MIChild ➤ Children...

9



12%

4,744 221

Children with disabilities (1999)  > Students in Special Education  > Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)  Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for	(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)  Violent crime  Property crime
80 60 40 40 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 Goal 2000 Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
Rate per 1,000	×

<u>d</u> care is	ence		
egulate	y Independ		
v care. Un	the Family		
de full-day	s. FIP is		
slots provi	asic acces	ity Income	
ee of four	to insure b	i). Social Security Income.	
or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated	ttional standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. $$ FIP is the Family	nces). 5So	
e home. R	ots per 100	20 incide	
ily day car	gulated sl	ewer than	
stered fam	ım of 25 re	*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).	
r in a regi:	t a minim	7-1997 (no	
ily home o	ırds sugge:	er for 199	
group fam	nal stando	<u> Total</u> numb	
e cențer or	ne. <sup>4</sup> Natic	AFDC). 👣	
l child can	child's hor	Children (.	
a license	ides in the	Sependent	
ne child in	omes or a	ilies with L	
omodate o	s in their h	id to Fami	٠,
<u>Negulated</u> slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or	provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 'Nati	Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).	
Regulatec	provided t	rogram, j	

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

649

#### OTTAWA COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	ye in rate
	Trend period years	Base year	year Bate <sup>2</sup>	Recent year	t <b>year</b>	Rank¹	Worse	Better
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						; -	Michigan
> Child poverty		3,076	5.5%	4,162	6.5%	2 (of 83)	81	Ottawa
-ages 0-4		1,174	6.9%	1,464	8.0%	1 (of 83)	17	
-ages 5-17 S Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,902	4.9%	2,698	2.9%		20	
price school lunches		3,505	11.0%	7,040	18.8%	7 (of 82)	71	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					en maria		
> Inadequate prenatal care		180	6.0%	192	2.6%			~
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		131	4.4%	207	6.1%		38	2
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		23 12	30.8	10	20.5	9 (of 27) 5 (of 16)		33 ———————————————————————————————————
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							
		1,267	23.7	2,020	31.5	5 (of 83)	33	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		262 91	4.9	300	4.7	13  (of 80)	81	
for abuse or neglect		32	0.5	87	1.4		171	
-for delinquency		16	0.3	31	0.5	_	99	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
<ul> <li>Births to teens, ages 15-17</li> <li>Deaths by accident homicide enicide</li> </ul>		73	17.1	106	22.3	33 (of 70)	31	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	311	51.8	5 519	* 4.9%	* (of 17) 59 (of 82)	33	
Education								П
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99				_			3
> Fifth grade science > Eighth grade science		899 769	31.8% 27.2%	1,201	42.8%	13 (of 82) 9 (of 80)	7	
						2	 Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	ate could not be calcu

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: wa indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

 $332_{\rm county\ Profile}$ 

331

# RESQUE ISLE COUNTY

	N. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.			
		Population (1998)		_
		> Total population	14,424	
		> Total child population	3,556	
		~Ages 0-5	666	
	/TTTT77	~Ages 6-12	1,500	
		-Ages 13-17	1,057	
	Unemployment	-African American	0.1%	
	(666) 2001	-American Indian	0.4%	
	Median family	-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%	
2 112	income (1995)	-White	99.5%	
	\$26,383	Hispanic -Hispanic	0.4%	

Rate %9 1%

Number

224

50

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group

Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

115

63%

\$30

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-122

▶ Regulated slots¹

> Average weekly cost (full-time)

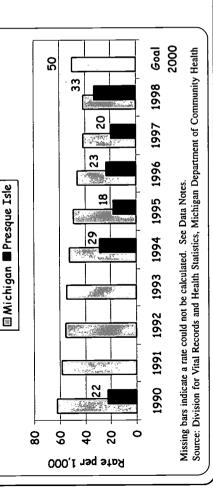
➤ Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

135	28%	10%
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	% no paternity acknowledged "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

ВАСКСВОИИ

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



%6

185

10

34

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime

▼ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education

18.8%

0.6%

700 23

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

7.7%

73

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

+ Females Males ➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid

-MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

1Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group famity home or in a registered famity day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Famity Independence process. Social Security Income.	
<sup>1</sup> <u>Regulated</u> stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or gn provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup> Nationa Processes corneally did to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) <sup>4</sup> 10tt	riogram, Johnsens and to tamines with Dependent contacts (in 20).

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

# PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

ERIC

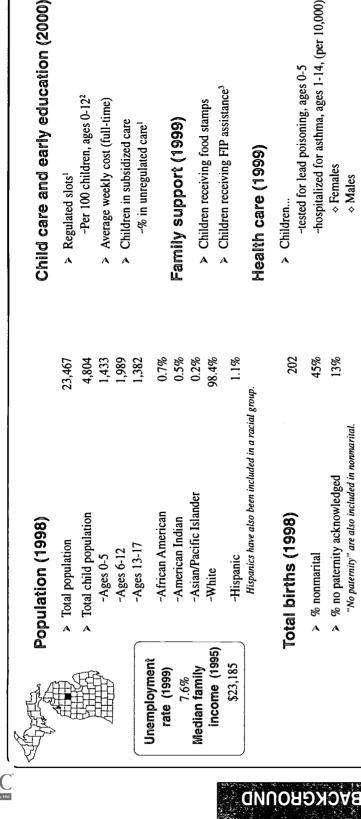
								Percent	char	Percent change in rate	
	Trend period years	00 00 00 00	Voar	Becent vear	7697	Bank'		Worse		Better	Á
1	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	ate)	60 40 20	0	20 40	<b>1</b> 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995	818	17 50%	189	18 60%	30 (2683)	=		9	☐ Michigan ■ Presque Isle	je je
-ages 0-4		187	20.7%	218	24.5%			181			)
<ul><li>-ages 5-17</li><li>► Children receiving free/reduced</li></ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	431	16.4%	463	16.7%		<u>.</u>		7		
price school lunches		539	25.0%	742	34.7%	42 (of 82)		39			
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
> Inadequate prenatal care		7	4.6%	3	*					Ş	
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		<b>%</b> 2	5.3%	7	4.6%	5 (of 77) * (of 27)	55			<b>1</b> 12	
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		-	*	0	*	(91 fo) *	9)		111		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999										
> Children in investigated families		178	51.0	153	43.0		<b>~</b>			16	ì
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		36	10.3	. 16	2.5	11 (of 80)	~ =			30	8
		<u>+</u> ∞	2.2	v v	† * 1		· (3				
-for delinquency		4	i *	2	*	(of 57) * (of 57)					
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	S	*	(0L fo) *	6				
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0 37	4.7%	0 43	* 5.2%	* (of 17) 64 (of 82)	6 6		6		
Education											
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99										8
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		28 28	18.8%	35	31.0%	46 ( <i>of</i> 82) 79 ( <i>of</i> 80)	20 80	37			<b>\</b>
							Mis	ing bars indicate no	change or	 Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated	lculated.

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
 Sightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

338unty profile

# ROSCOMIMON COUNTY



### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital

% no paternity acknowledged

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

3.6%

21

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

Females

Aales

➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

~Medicaid

-MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

Children...

18

23

Rate

Number

345

393

16%

\$91

1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

38.0%

1,902

13%

242

7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

Property crime

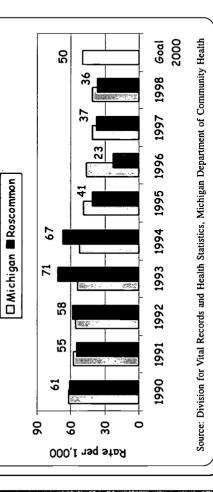
➤ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education

2.7 20.1

45



<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup><u>Itala</u> number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

# ROSCOMIMON COUNTY

ERIC

								P e	Percent change in rate	hange	e in ra	e.	—
	Trend period years	Base vear	7627	Becent vear	Vour	à	Rank <sup>1</sup>		Worse		Better	4	
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	(recent year rate)	9 9	0 20	0	20 40	A 8	
Economic security	1989 vs 1995										☐ Michigan	gan	
> Child poverty		1,034	24.6%	1,360	28.5%	78	(of 83)		91		Kosco	Koscommon	_
-ages 5-17		700	23.0%	418 942	26.8%	. %	(of 83) (of 83)		C /1				
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,387	36.5%	2,071	47.6%	9/	(of 82)	en en	30				
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98												
		9	3.2%	7	3.3%	12	(of 70)			3			
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		12	* *	15	7.1%	*	(of 77) (of 27)		81				
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		-	*	т —	*	*	(of 16)				ΠΙ		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999										]		
> Children in investigated families		410	103.0	479	7.66	73	(of 83).	Ŀ		3			5
> Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		150	37.7	54 35	11.2	49	(of 80)			h		1	
		91	3.3	24	5.0	S 59	(of 90) (of 76)		13				
-for delinquency		9	1.5	10	2.0	41	(of 57)	31					
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98												
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	*	∞	20.1	26	(of 70)						
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2 100	* 6.7%	1 38	3.2%	* 25	(of 17) (of 82)				П	1	
Education											7		
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99										1.1		_
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		56 42	15.9%	58 47	18.5%	80	(of 82) (of 80)						
3		!						Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	icate no chan	∏ georarat	e could not	be calcula	ated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
 <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 A A

COUNTY PROFILE

167

#### Population (1998)

Total population	210,101
<ul><li>Total child population</li></ul>	57,305
-Ages 0-5	17,856
-Ages 6-12	23,115
-Ages 13-17	16,334

Total cillia population	jes 0-5	es 6-12	es 13-17	-African American
Total cillid by	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African A

in Laboration	101601
tal child population	57,305
-Ages 0-5	17,856
-Ages 6-12	23,115
-Ages 13-17	16,334
-African American	26.4%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%
-White	72.0%
-Hispanic	10.9%
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	cial group.

Unemployment

rate (1999) 4.4%

Child care and early education (2000)		
➤ Regulated slots¹	8,240	
-Per 100 children, ages 0-122	20	
Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$106	
> Children in subsidized care	5,363	
-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	73%	
Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
Children receiving food stamps	11,834	20%
▶ Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	7,354	13%

#### Health care (1999)

2,878 44%

Total births (1998)

income (1995)

Median family

\$33,491

> % nonmarital

ВАСКЕВОПИР

	8.6%		32	5
	1,497		569	1.005
V Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	♦ Females	♦ Males

	18,937	238
s, insured by		
Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	-MIChild

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

🖾 Michigan 🔳 Saginaw

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

31.3% 0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid and 43,000 more for MIChild.
According to censuninsured childre and 43,000 more.

# Children with disabilities (1999)

5,597	1,330
<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

15%

23

for
arrests
(1998):
justice
Juvenile

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

1.7

45 165

	50		<i>G</i> oal 2000	Health
		44	1998	mmunity
		94	1997	ent of Co
	56		1996 1997	Departm
	58	[***:	1994 1995	Michigan
20		Training X	1994	tatistics, ]
	58		1993	Health S
85			1992 1993	ords and
72		<b>********</b>	1990 1991	Vital Rec
82		( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )	1990	ision for
100		20 4 6	- >	Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
0	001	Rate per 1		S

Rate per 1,000

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Tatal number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>3</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

ERIC

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

### EST. CLAIR COUNTY

#### Population (1998)

> Total population	159,76
> Total child population	43,05
~Ages 0-5	13.38

Unemployment rate (1999)	4.4% Median family income (1995) \$39,428

ite (1999) -Alinca 4.4% -Ameri an family -Asian/ come (1995) -White \$39,428 -Hispan
--

Total population	159,769
Total child population	43,050
~Ages 0-5	13,388
-Ages 6-12	17,229
~Ages 13-17	12,433
-African American	2.8%
~American Indian	0.7%
~Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	%0'96
spanic	3.3%

Rate

Number

63%

15 \$109 1,863

Child care and early education (2000)

Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

➤ Regulated slots¹

Average weekly cost (full-time)

> Children in subsidized care

-% in unregulated care1

%9 3%

2,937 1,379

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

16 23

206 307

359

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4

Females

Males

➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

16.1%

7,299

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

0.4%

13%

3,620 394 27 154

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

▶ Property crime ▶ Violent crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

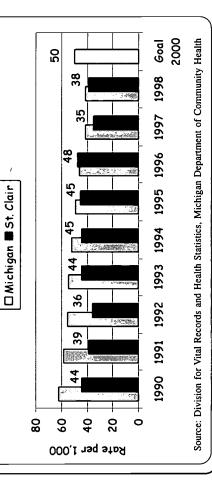
> Students in Special Education

#### Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)	2,07
> % nonmarital	31%
> % no paternity acknowledged	11%
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

ВУСКЕВОПИD

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Unregulated care is	ımily Independence	
le full-day care.	. FIP is the Fa	
four slots provia	tre basic access	ecurity Income.
oughly three of	children to insi	ices). Social S
Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulate	National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Indepena	(990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences)
istered family do	um of 25 regula	o rates for fewer
iome or in a reg	suggest a minim	or 1990-1997 (n
r group family	ional standards	)C). <u>*Total</u> number for 1990
ild care center c	id's nome. "Nat	ldren (AFDC).
in a licensed ch	rovided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. "N	Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
odate one child	their homes or	to Families with
ted slots accom	t by relatives in	ı, formerly Aid ı
Regula	ргочідес	Progran

ERIC FIGURE TOUGHE BY THE

17

								Perc	ent char	Percent change in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Becent vear	Vear	Ď	Rank <sup>1</sup>		Worse	Better	Æ
1	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent	(recent year rate)	99	20 0	20 40	<b>3</b> 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995								-	Michigan	_
> Child poverty		6,078	14.8%	6,531	15.1%	22	(of 83)		7 .	St. Clair	_
-ages 0-4		2,218	18.8%	2,437	20.7%	21	(of 83)		] 2	,	
~ages ⊃-1/ ➤ Children receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 1998-99	3,800	13.2%	4,094	13.0%	81	(of 83)			1	
price school lunches		4,828	19.1%	6,358	23.0%	15	(of 82)		20		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							801			
> Inadequate prenatal care		85	4.2%	178	8.6%	09					
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		116 20	5.6% 9.6	147 12	7.1%	53 4	(of 77) (of 27)	73	8	39	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	20.8	6	27.1	6	(of 16)	30		X	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							,			
		2,296	57.9	3,103	72.1	48	(of 83)		7.4	9	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		435 247	11.0	389 284	9.0	<del>6</del> %	(of 80) (of 80)		9	81 <b>1</b> 0	
		152	3.5	199	4.6	8 8	(92 fo)	8			
-for delinquency		55	1.4	46	=	24	(of 57)			22	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98										
Births to teens, ages 15-17		75	20.8	77	21.6	30	(of 70)		4		
f Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	9 138	73.4	. 5 352	* 4.7%	* 55	(of 17) (of 82)	137			
Education											
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99										
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		514 427	23.7% 21.8%	704 498	3 <b>4</b> .7% 22.2%	33	(of 82) (of 80)			52	_
							Σ	issing bars indica	ite no change or	 Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	culated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise. See Data Notes for more detail.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

# ZZ. JOSEPH COUNTY

#### Population (1998)

61,226	17,141	\$ 308
> Total population	> Total child population	3 0 300 V -

0.3%	-American Indian
3.6%	-African American
4,829	-Ages 13-17
6,914	-Ages 6-12
5,398	-Ages 0-5
7. 76.7	rominal bahaman

Unemployment

rate (1999)

Child care and early education (2000)
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup> -Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>
> Average weekly cost (full-time)
<ul><li>Children in subsidized care</li></ul>
-% in unregulated care
Family support (1999)

21 \$81 687 53% Rate

Number 1,299 564

2% 3%

#### Health care (1999)

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

-Hispanic

income (1995)

Median family

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> ➤ Children receiving food stamps

> 95.3% 1.6%

A	➤ Children		
	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	302	5.7
	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴		
	◆ Females	62	

33%

884

Total births (1998)

% nonmarital

ВАСКЕВОПИР

ildren -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 -hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴ <pre>♦ Females</pre>
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

### Children with disabilities (1999)

1,471	172
<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

12%

#### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

25	179
Violent crime	Property crime
A	A

2000 Goal

Source: Division for Vitàl Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

23.0

3.2

		40	Maria de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya	-
		46		-
		42		_
oseph	51			-
■ St. J	52		_	_
🖪 Michigan 🖿 St. Joseph	52			-
₩	54		******	-
	57			-
	<sup>79</sup>			-

8

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Rate per 1,000

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

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\*Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. \*Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*\*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*\*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

### ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

ERIC

	,							
be calculated.		(20 fe)	- ! !	! !	- : :			
<b>■</b> 46 39		43 (of 82) 56 (of 80)	31.4%	274	21.5%	206		Fifth grade science  Fighth grade science
					_		1995-96 vs1998-99	Students with proficiency in
								(P. J A
		* (of 17) 76 (of 82)	* * 9.9	3 213	* 6.7%	4 211	1990-91 vs 1997-98	for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) High school dropouts
	13	51 (of 70)	31.2	43	27.5	39		> Births to teens, ages 15-17
							Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98	Adolescence
		12 (of 5/)	0.7	71	4.0	o		-tor delinquency
	001		6.2	106	3.0	51		-for abuse or neglect
	52	65 (of 80) 65 (of 80)	7.5	128	4.9	82		➤ Children in out-of-home care³
	An An	_	66.1	1,133	49.8	835		> Children in investigated families
	22						FY 1988 vs 1999	Child safety
		(of 16)	*	4	*	3		> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)
			* *	ું જ	10.6	10		✓ Infant mortality
	91	33 (of 70)	4.9%	43	5.9%	54		> Inadequate prenatal care
_							Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98	Child health
	09	32 (of 82)	31.5%	3,674	19.7%	2,233	00-000	<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced</li> <li>price school lunches</li> </ul>
	<u>-</u>		14.5%	1,854	14.6%	1,763	2000	
ııdəs		27 (of 83) 22 (of 83)	16.2%	2,843 989	15.9% 19.0%	2,718 955		<ul><li>Child poverty</li><li>ages 0-4</li></ul>
Michigan							1989 vs 1995	Economic security
7 09	40 20 0 20	(recent year rate)	N.	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	base year vs current year	
	Worse Better	Rank¹	Vear	Recent year	Vear	Base year	Trend period years	
te	Percent change in rate							
(								

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 DE O

352

173

COUNTY PROFILE

### ANILAC COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

42,975	11,817	3,501
Total population	Total child population	~Ages 0-5

~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	

Unemployment

rate (1999)

-Ages 6-12 -Ages 13-17	4,790 3,526
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	0.7%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
~White	98.8%

	17.0
American Indian	0.79
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.49
White	98.89
Hispanic	4.69
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	a racial group.

income (1995)

Median family

\$30,434

Child care and early education (2000)	
> Regulated slots <sup>1</sup>	1,159
-Per 100 children, ages 0-122	14
> Average weekly cost (full-time)	886
<ul> <li>Children in subsidized care</li> </ul>	489
-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	28%
Family support (1999)	Number
Children receiving food stamps	958

Rate

8%

236

#### Health care (1999)

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴	
5 ^	•	•	

27% 528

10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

Total births (1998)

> % nonmarital

ВРСКЕВОПИБ

8

nales	es
♦ Fema	Males

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

19.2% 0.9%

2,359

107

12 21

43

#### Children with disabilities (1999)

Students in Special Educa	ıcation	10001
	pecia	

11%

933

9

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

crime
iolent.
> A

crime
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<u>~</u>

Property crime
erty C
Prop

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Prono	4	1	

9.0

8

	O		<b>)</b>		
- Michigan - Sanilac	080	28 23 24 25 28 17 24 23		1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 Goal 2000	Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
	00	0,1 nsq sta	В		So

<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

#### SANILAC COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rate	year Rate²	Recent year Number Rate	year Rate²	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse Better 60 40 20 0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995						☐ Michigan ■ Sonilac
> Child poverty -ages 0-4		2,315	20.2% 24.1%	2,227 782	18.4%	38 (of 83) 37 (of 83)	6
-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,544	18.7%	1,445	16.3%		13
price school lunches		1,874	24.7%	2,693	31.0%	31 (of 82)	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Inadequate prenatal care		38	6.7%	55	10.0%		49
<ul><li>Low birth-weight babies</li><li>Infant mortality</li></ul>		30	5.2%	9 7 7	8.4%	70 (of 77) * (of 27)	19
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	(91 fo) *	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
> Children in investigated families		484	43.6	780	0.99	40 (of 83)	52
		101	9.1	139	11.8		51 29
Children in out-of-home care		3 :	2.3	940	4.0		130
ror abuse or neglect ror delinquency		<u> </u>	0.7	6	0.8	28 (of 76) 16 (of 57)	12
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		19	18.4	19	18.1	18 (of 70)	
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> <li>High school dropouts</li> </ul>	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4 57	2.4%	1 80	3.1%	* (of 17) 22 (of 82)	
Education							
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						Q.
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		161 148	24.1%	183	28.7% 20.5%	56 (of 82) 38 (of 80)	9
	,						 Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

3 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

\*Source: n'a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

\*SOUNTY P.

175

COUNTY PROFILE

#### Population (1998)

8,805	2,102	586	••••
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5	

-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African American

Unemployment

rate (1999)

654

-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	10.2%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
~White	89.3%
-Hispanic	0.9%

income (1995)

Median family

\$26,723

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

149	10	26\$	118	<i>1</i> 6%	Number	349	06
▶ Regulated slots¹	-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	> Average weekly cost (full-time)	▶ Children in subsidized care	-% in unregulated care	Family support (1999)	▶ Children receiving food stamps	▶ Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>

Rate %91

Child care and early education (2000)

4%

### Health care (1999)

▶ Children	-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	Females
S	60	38%	3%

21.2%

120

	-	•
Aales	Children, ages 0-18, insured by	Modionid

34.5%

33

1.5%

-Medicaid -MIChild According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

🔳 Michigan 🔳 Schoolcraft

8 9 5 Rate per 1,000

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

> % no paternity acknowledged

> % nonmarital

ВРСКЕВОПИВ

Total births (1998)

## Children with disabilities (1999)

ည္သ

173	27
ation	per 1,000)
in Special Educat	civing SSI5 (per
ents in Sp	ildren recei
> Stud	▼ Chil

14%

# Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

	0	24
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)	Violent crime	Property crime

23.4

<sup>1</sup> Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup> National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup> FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup> Intal number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup> Social Security Income.
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Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.

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KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

# SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate
•	Trong poriog years	Boscovoor	1007	Becent ves	200	0 5 7	Worse Better
7	base year vs current year	Number	year Rate²	Number	gear Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20 40 60
<b>Economic security</b>	1989 vs 1995						
> Child poverty		462	21.4%	495	23.1%	62 (of 83)	8 Schoolcraft
∽ages ∪-4 ~ages 5-17		136 324	20.0%	331	32.3% 20.2%	72 (0f 83) 62 (0f 83)	
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989-90 vs 1998-99	489	44.5%	524	45.7%	74 (of 82)	£
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Inadequate prenatal care		.3	*	ω,	* }		
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		5	* *	9 7	6.1% *	28 (of 77) * (of 27)	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	(of 16)	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						,
<ul> <li>Children in investigated families</li> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or needed</li> </ul>		120	58.1	128	60.9	34 (of 83)	2
		14	6.7	21	9.6		84
<ul><li>for abuse or neglect</li><li>for delinquency</li></ul>		0 4	4.3	8 13	3.6	44 ( <i>of</i> 76) 57 ( <i>of</i> 57)	11
Adolescence	Ava 1986-88 vs 1996-98					5.000	
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		3	*	S	*	* (of 70)	m
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> <li>High school dropouts</li> </ul>	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	* *	0 6	2.4%	* (of 17) 8 (of 82)	
Education							
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						40
> Fifth grade science > Eighth grade science		29 16	31.5%	33	44.0%	8 (of 82) 19 (of 80)	98
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
 Sighity larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Gover: Note: Note: na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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COUNTY PROFILE

#### Population (1998)

72,569	20,083	5,818
For Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5

d population 20,083	0-5 5,818	6-12 8,170	13-17 6,095	an American 0.2%	rican Indian 0.6%	n/Pacific Islander 0.6%	e 98.6%
Total child population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African American	~American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	~White

Unemployment

rate (1999) 4.4%

Rate 6%

Number

1,887 13 \$96 668 62%

Child care and early education (2000)

-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>

▶ Regulated slots¹

Average weekly cost (full-time)

Children in subsidized care
 in unregulated care

1,186

432

Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)

➤ Children...

➤ Children receiving food stamps

Family support (1999)

7.8%

44

-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4

Females

Aales

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

-Medicaid -MIChild

-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5

12 25

70 155 16.3% 0.5%

3,459

96

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

13%

1,809

182

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

Violent crimeProperty crime

➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

➤ Students in Special Education

0.9

6

2.99	
	n included in a racial group.
	been
	e also beer
	hav
-Hispanic	Hispanics

income (1995)

Wedian family

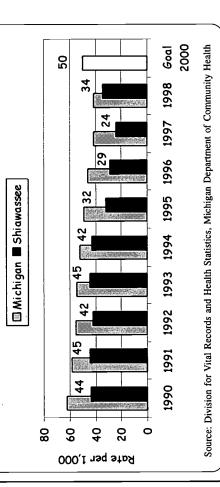
\$36,641

928	30%	%6
Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital	> % no paternity acknowledged

вускеволир

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

'No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.



<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

362

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

# SHIAWASSEE COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent cha	Percent change in rate
	Trend neriod years	Race vear	Vear	Becent year	Vear	8 24 14	Worse	Better
	base year vs current year	Number	Pate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20	0 20 40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995	•		6	1			☐ Michigan
<ul><li>Child poverty</li><li>-ages 0-4</li></ul>		2,634 917	13.1% 16.5%	3,287 1,124	15.9% 21.5%	25 (of 83) 25 (of 83)	30 8	
_ages 5-17	1080-00 vs 1000-00	1,717	11.8%	2,163	14.0%		61	
Price school lunches	1303-30 VS 1330-33	2,738	20.3%	2,934	20.6%	11 (of 82)	-	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Inadequate prenatal care		47	4.6%	27	2.9%	(0 <i>L</i> fo) 6		37
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		09	%0.9 % 6	61	%9.9	38 (of 77)	01	21
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	24	; <b>*</b>			The state of the s
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						1	
> Children in investigated families		973	48.2	1,250	62.2	37 (of 83)	29	
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		246	12.2	118	5.9	20  (of 80)		52
for abuse or neglect		70	1.0	3 2	1.5	3 ( <i>b</i> ) 60) 12 ( <i>o</i> f 76)	53	
-for delinquency		11	0.6	2	*			
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17 > Deaths by accident homicide suicide		45	23.3	33	18.3	20 (of 70)		21
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4 121	2.9%	2 234	* 5.5%	* (of 17) 67 (of 82)	88	
Education								
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99							
> Fifth grade science > Eighth grade science		259 215	23.4% 20.9%	328 260	31.4%	44 ( <i>of</i> 82) 27 ( <i>of</i> 80)		12
		i					Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	or a rate could not be calculated

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

364 county profile 47) -%

# COUNTY COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

<ul> <li>Total population</li> <li>Ages 0-5</li> <li>Ages 6-12</li> <li>Ages 13-17</li> </ul>	58,181	16,121	4,614	6,542	4,965
	<ul><li>Total population</li></ul>	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17

Unemployment rate (1999)	5.3% Median family	income (1995)	\$34,982

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

3.7%

Total births (1998)	> % nonmarital

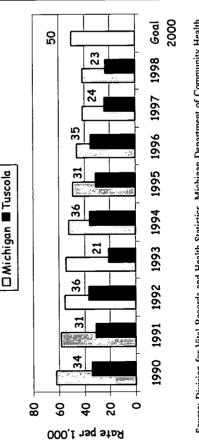
вускевопир

899 34%

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

% no paternity acknowledged



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

ild care and early education (	2000)
ande	education (
	<u>0</u>
೪	

1,536	Rate
gulated slots¹ 1,536 -Per 100 children, ages 0-12² 14	
1,536	

#### Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> ➤ Children receiving food stamps Family support (1999)

0.6%

der

94.6%

0.7% 0.9%

-African American

Health care (1999)

ildren -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	221
nospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4	t
	-
	168

4.9%

17

2%

399

1,098

+ remales	→ Males	> Children, ages 0-18, insured by	-Medicaid	-MIChild

18.5%

3,149

0.5%

8

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

## Children with disabilities (1999)

1,779	178
<b>a</b>	1,000)
<ul><li>Students in Special Educatio</li></ul>	▶ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,

15%

#### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

-	<b>9</b>	
	Violent crime	
	/iolen	
	A	

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK Negulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. \*\*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families. with Dependent Children (AFDC). \*\*\*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \*\*\*Social Security Income.

# TUSCOLA COUNTY

ERIC

								о.	Percent change in rate	hang	je in ra	je Je	
	Trond norion was	0	7007 000	20000	2007	Ω	0 0 14	7	Worse		Better		A
1	base year vs current year	Number	year Rate²	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(receni	recent year rate)	<b>₩</b> 8.	40 20	0	7 02	40	<b>A</b> 8
Economic security	1989 vs 1995										☐ Michigan	igan	
> Child poverty		2,287	14.4%	2,933	17.8%	32	(of 83)	ς.	36		Inscola	ala	
-ages 0-4 -ages 5-17		1,530	13.2%	1,936	15.7%	33	(ef 63) (ef 83)	,	19 19				
➤ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,658	24.3%	3,690	30.2%	26	(a)) (af 82)		24				
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									П			
> Inadequate prenatal care		14	5.4%	31	4.5%	30	(of 70)				17		
> Low birth-weight babies		43	5.7%	52	7.6%	9 %	(of 77)		32				
<ul><li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li></ul>		6	70.5	- 4	. *	3 *	(of 16)						
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999										]		
		969	43.7	1,338	83.0	61	(of 83)	R					
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		108	6.8	149	9.2	42	(of 80)	C)	36		2		
		09	3.7	51	3.1	3%	(of 76)		U		CI = 21		
-for delinquency		13	0.8	15	0.9	28	(of 57)	L	01		2		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98												
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		29	18.8	26	17.7	17	(of 70)			9			
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4 129	3.5%	4	3.4%	* 29	(of 17) (of 82)			. 6			
Education Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99											~	
Fifth grade science Eighth grade science		166 168	17.8%	273 172	32.3% 19.4%	4 1 4	(of 82) (of 80)				6	5	<b>•</b>
								fissing bars	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	ngeorar	ate could no	be calcu	lated.

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.
 <sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
 \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
 Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE 368

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# VAN BUREN COUNTY

#### Population (1998)

75,666	21,420	6,505	8,920	5,995
> Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17

Unemployment rate (1999)	4.3% Median family income (1995) \$32,273

-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White	-Hispanic	Hispanics have also been included in a racial ornur
٩	4	7	Ŧ	_
	-American Indian	-American Indian -Asian/Pacific Islander	-American Indian -Asian/Pacific Islander -White	-American Indian -Asian/Pacific Islander -White -Hispanic

0.6%

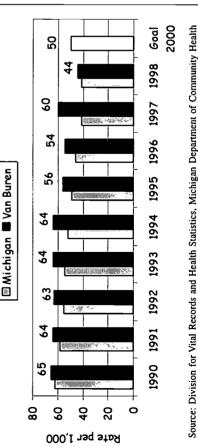
89.0%

9.2% 1.3% 6.7%

group.	
racial	
na	
included	
peen	
also	
have	
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	

fotal births (1998)	1,047
> % nonmarital	35%
> % no paternity acknowledged	13%
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is 30 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence	encesy. Social Security income.
er or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. <u>Unreg</u> National standards suggest a minimum of 25 fegulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Ir. The family Ir.	c). <u>Loidi</u> namoet joi 1770-1771 (no taies jot jewet man 20 incidences). Social Security
<sup>1</sup> <u>Regulated</u> slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup> Natic Program formarly did to Equilise with Dependent Children (AEDC)	ו וספושה, לסומפרוץ חום וס ושתוונכן ייות בבףכתבות בחותוכה (חו בב

#### Rate 15% 2% 10.9% 28.7% 0.5% 11% 10.0 13 Mumber 814 3,410 83 6,445 952 1,160 703 293 16 2,622 \$97 64% 106 86 -hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup> Child care and early education (2000) According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild. Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for... Children with disabilities (1999) -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 ➤ Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000) > Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> > Children, ages 0-18, insured by... Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> > Average weekly cost (full-time) ➤ Children receiving food stamps > Students in Special Education > Children in subsidized care Family support (1999) -% in unregulated care! (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000) Health care (1999) Females ▶ Regulated slots¹ \* Males ▶ Property crime -Medicaid ▶ Violent crime -MIChild > Children...

# VAN BUREN COUNTY

ERIC

							Percent change in rate
	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rate	<b>year</b> Rate²	Recent year Number Rate	t <b>year</b> Rate²	Rank¹ (recent year rate)	Worse Better
Economic security	1989 vs 1995	,					☐ Michigan
➤ Child poverty		4,999	24.3%	5,387	24.6%	71 (of 83) 48 (cf 83)	Wan Buren in 13
ages 5-17		3,282	22.1%	3,857	24.0%		•
<ul> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	66-866 L SA 06-886 L	4,905	35.0%	7,002	40.3%	61 (of 82)	15
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Inadequate prenatal care		35	8.8%	64	6.1%	44 (of 70) 56 (of 77)	30
<ul> <li>Low Office Acceptance</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> <li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li> </ul>		13	12.1	2 11 2	10.6		.: 
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999						
		1,330	67.4	1,729	80.7		20
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		320 163	16.2 8.2	263 151	12.3	57 (of 80) 61 (of 80)	. 51
for abuse or neglect for delinquency		56 50	2.6	90 47	4.2	51 ( <i>of</i> 76) 44 ( <i>of</i> 57)	15
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98						
> Births to teens, ages 15-17	,	57	33.2	64	36.9	(02 fo) 59	<b>I</b>
> Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) > High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	7 177	123.7	3 292	6.1%	* (of 17) 72 (of 82)	39
Education							
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		256 213	20.3%	359 207	28.6%	58 (of 82) 61 (of 80)	3
Missing bars indicate no change or a rate con		-					Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Syperally of the could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE

183

# WASHTENAW COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

303,069	64,852	22,950	25,449	16,453
> Total population	> Total child population	-Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17

16.7% 0.4%

-African American -American Indian

#### income (1995) \$47,182 Unemployment Median family rate (1999)

-Asian/Pacific Islander -White -Hispanic

78.3% 3.0%

4.6%

## up.

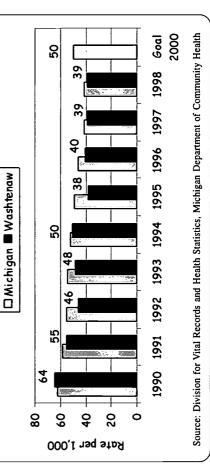
Tota	Total births (1998)	3,9
A	> % nonmarital	2
A	> % no paternity acknowledged	Ů,
	"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

ВРСКЕВОПИВ

# 979

22%	%6
	ity acknowledged
onmarital	o paternity

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Child care and early education (2000)		
<ul> <li>Regulated slots<sup>1</sup></li> <li>-Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	15,564 32	
> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$111	
> Children in subsidized care	2,125	
-% in unregulated care	41%	
Family support (1999)	Number	Rate
> Children receiving food stamps	3,967	%9
Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	2,077	3%
Health care (1999)		
> Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,013	4.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000) <sup>4</sup>		
♦ Females	629	34
♦ Males	1,122	26
➤ Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
-Medicaid	8,571	11.9%
-MIChild	215	0.3%
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		
Children with disabilities (1999)		
> Students in Special Education	5,919	14%
➤ Children receiving SSF (per 1,000)	208	∞
Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)		
> Violent crime	99	2.5

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Tolal number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

12.4

332

▶ Property crime

ERIC

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

376

185

COUNTY PROFILE

375

# WAYNE COUNTY

#### Population (1998)

	> Total child population	560,123
--	--------------------------	---------

224,526 146,105 50.1% 0.4% 1.4%

Unemployment rate (1999)	4.2% Median family income (1995)	\$32,382
e e	Mec	

-Ages 6-12	-Ages 13-17	-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	-White	Hismanic
-A	-A;	-A	-A	- <b>A</b>	Μ-	7

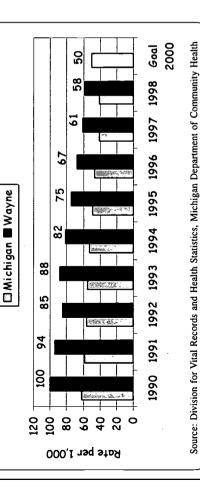
48.1%	3.8%	mb.
		ial gro
		ı a rac
		Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.
		o been
		e also
		hav
-White	-Hispanic	Hispanics

group.	
racial	
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have also	
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.	

Total births (1998)	31,477
> % nonmarital	49%
> % no paternity acknowledged	30%
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.	

۰, -0

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



#### -hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup> Child care and early education (2000) According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild. -tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 > Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> Children, ages 0-18, insured by... Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> Average weekly cost (full-time) ➤ Children receiving food stamps > Children in subsidized care Family support (1999) -% in unregulated care1 Health care (1999) Females Regulated slots Males -Medicaid -MIChild ➤ Children...

17.6%

32,060

38

906'9 12,585

23% 16%

134,851

86,820

Rate

Number

58,453

\$103

80%

50,171

# Children with disabilities (1999)

35.2%

206,918 2,231

0.4%

41,525	13,064
<ul><li>Students in Special Education</li></ul>	➤ Children receiving SSI <sup>5</sup> (per 1,000)

12%

# Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

896	1,968
	63
▼ Violent crime	Property crime

8.3

4.

## WAYNE COUNTY

ERIC \*\*EUT (Saxt Provided by ERIC

								Percent change in rate	nge in rate	
	Trend period years	Base vear	Vear	Becent vear	Vear	Rank	_	Worse	Better	
-	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	r rate)	60 40 20 0	) 20 40	/s 
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							•	Michigan	
> Child poverty		197,865	34.4%	201,596	34.8%	82 (of 83)	33)		■ Wayne	_
~ages 0-4		75,128	41.6%	73,787	42.8%		33)			
-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	122,737	31.1%	127,809	31.4%	82 (of 83)	(23			
price school lunches		103,334	31.2%	166,508	46.6%	75 (of 82)	32)	49		
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
<ul> <li>Inadequate prenatal care</li> <li>I ow hirth-weight habies</li> </ul>		2,373	6.8%	5,284	16.7%				<u></u>	
Infant mortality Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		545 174	15.6	347	11.0	26 ( <i>of 27</i> ) 12 ( <i>of 16</i> )	(2)		29	
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999							8		
		29,027	50.4	51,301	91.6			70		
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		6,564 6,246	11.4	6,908	12.3	59 (of 80) 78 (of 80)	<u> </u>	8 O	m	
		4,921	8.8	4,625	8.3		. (92		9	
-for delinquency		1,057	1.8	1,938	3.5		(2)	88		
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98									
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		2,250	42.0	1,705	38.1	66 (of 70)	(0,	<b></b>	6	
<ul> <li>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> <li>High school dropouts</li> </ul>	1990-91 vs 1997-98	182 11,176	105.0	105 3,899	73.5	12 (of 17) 63 (of 82)	(7)		30 61	
Education										
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99									
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		5,393 3,298	21.8%	7,775 3,684	30.9%	47 ( <i>of</i> 82) 62 ( <i>of</i> 80)	(2) (2)		42	
							Ä	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	r a rate could not be ca	culated

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children statewide.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: Na indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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COUNTY PROFILE

# EXFORD COUNTY



#### Population (1998)

29,185	8,110	2,540	3,379
Total population	> Total child population	~Ages 0-5	-Ages 6-12

3,379 2,191

> -Ages 13-17 income (1995) Unemployment \$30,441 Median family rate (1999)

0.3%	0.8%	9.0%	98.3%	1.2%
-African American	-American Indian	-Asian/Pacific Islander	~White	-Hispanic

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group. -Hispanic

€	
(1998	
births	

ВУСКСВОПИВ

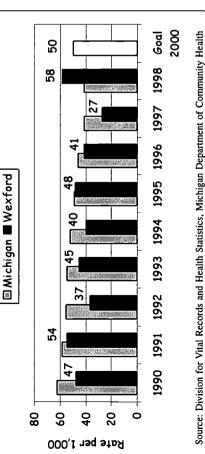
406

% no paternity acknowledged % nonmarital

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

33%

# Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



# Child care and early education (2000)

	•	
▶ Regulated slots¹	1,329	
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12 <sup>2</sup>	22	
> Average weekly cost (full-time)	\$89	
> Children in subsidized care	511	
-% in unregulated care <sup>1</sup>	43%	
Family support (1999)	Number Rate	စ္တ
<ul><li>Children receiving food stamps</li></ul>	1,185	14%
Children receiving FIP assistance <sup>3</sup>	376 39	3%

#### Health care (1999)

Children		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	59	2.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4		
♦ Females	38	16
	92	30
Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
-Medicaid	3,089	36.5%
-MChild	57	0.7%
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.		

## Children with disabilities (1999)

<ul> <li>Students in Special Education</li> </ul>	674	
ildren receiving SSI5 (per 1,000)	128	

12%

Ξ

# Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

	4.2	39.4
	15	141
ı	t crime	<ul><li>Property crime</li></ul>
	➤ Violent crime	▶ Propert
		• •

<sup>1</sup>Regulated stots accomodate one child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four stots provide full-day care. <u>Unregulated</u> care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated stots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.

# **WEXFORD COUNTY**

ERIC

							Percent change in rate	ate
	Trend neriod years	Base vear	Vear	Recent vear	Vear	Bank <sup>1</sup>	Worse Better	
j	base year vs current year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	(recent year rate)	60 40 20 0 20 4	40 60
Economic security	1989 vs 1995							Michigan
➤ Child poverty -ages 0-4		1,545	20.1% 23.7%	1,713	20.7%	50 (of 83) 45 (of 83)	9 Mexicia	Pior
-ages 5-17	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,010	18.6%	1,131	18.8%	54 (of 83)	1.	
price school lunches		1,525	31.1%	2,049	36.4%	48 (of 82)	17	
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
Inadequate prenatal care		19	4.9%	17	4.5%		8	
> Low birth-weight babies > Infant mortality		3 23	5.5%	24 2	6.3%	32 (of 77) * (of 27)	41	
> Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	-	*	(91 fo) *		
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999				,			
> Children in investigated families		620	84.6	1,056	87.1			
<ul> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>		91	12.4	138 93	11.4	51 (of 80) 68 (of 80)	<u>n</u>	
		52	6.4	55	4.5		30	0
-for delinquency		∞	1.0	36	3.0	47 (of 57)	188	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98							
> Births to teens, ages 15-17		15	22.9	19	30.0	47 (of 70)	31	
for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)  High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	3 71	* 2.0%	1 73	* 4.4%	* (of 17) 49 (of 82)	<b>1</b> 2	
Education							]	
Students with proficiency in	1995-96 vs1998-99						₹ 	90
<ul><li>Fifth grade science</li><li>Eighth grade science</li></ul>		114	24.9%. 18.6%	150 68	32.5% 14.8%	39 (of 82) 69 (of 80)	20	? m
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.	ot be calculated.

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

3The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

\$Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

Soft

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## 

#### and sources Background Indicators

(in order of appearance on state/county profiles)

### Unemployment Rate (1999)

The unemployment rate reflects the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total civilian labor force, which includes employed and unemployed persons. Persons ages 16 and older, are classified as unemployed if they were: 1) not working during the reference week; 2) looking for work during the prior four weeks; and 3) available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Persons working part time are considered employed, regardless of whether they are only working a few hours a week, or working part time only because they cannot find full-time employment. Unemployment data from counties may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Source: Michigan Jobs Commission, Employment Service Agency, Labor Market Analysis Section. Detroit, MI (1999).

### Median Family Income (1995)

The amount of income from earnings, unemployment or workers' compensation, social security or supplemental security income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor or disability benefits, pension or retirement income, interest or dividends, rents, royalties, estates or trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, and any other financial assistance or income from outside the household for all people occupying a single housing unit. The median represents the dollar amount at which half the households have incomes above and half below.

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program. Bureau of the Census. File EST95\_MI.dat, February 1999.

#### Population (1998)

## Fotal Population/Total Child Population by Age and Race of Children

Population estimates are calculated using such information as birth and death certificates, net migration rates and changes in group quarters. Projected age/race/sex distributions are based on an analysis of historic fertility, mortality and migration trends. The estimated Hispanic distribution of the child population is based on ages 0–19.

Source: Michigan Information Center, Michigan Department of Management and Budget (released November 1999) and the U.S. Department of the Census (September 1999).

#### Total Births (1998)

Birth statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are based on place of residence of the mother. Births occurring to nonresidents of Michigan or to citizens outside the U.S. are excluded.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1998.

### Percent Nonmarital Births

In Michigan the marital status of the mother is not included on the birth certificate. The number of nonmarital births is thus deduced from using two other pieces of information: the father's name (or lack thereof) on the birth certificate and the existence of a signed acknowledgement of paternity. Those births where a father's name was *not* included on the birth certificate or an acknowledgement of paternity was signed are considered nonmarital. (If the mother is married, her husband is automatically included on the birth certificate as the legal father of the child so no acknowledgement is required.)

This number of nonmarital births is divided by the total births to Michigan mothers occurring in the state. (Babies born to Michigan mothers in other states or countries are not included in this total. The process of establishing paternity varies considerably from state to state.) The rate of unwed births in the state's border counties with significant numbers of mothers giving birth in nearby states may thus be less reliable. For example, although 99 percent of births to

Michigan mothers occurred in the state in 1998, in Menominee County less than half (45%) did. Five other counties were also considerably affected with more than a fifth of births occurring outside the state: Cass (29%), Monroe (29%), and Gogebic (21%).

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1998.

### Percent No Paternity Acknowledged

The share of total state-based resident births where no father's name was included on the birth certificate nor did the father sign the appropriate document at the time of birth to confirm his parenthood. (See previous note.) To establish paternity at a later date requires legal proceedings. "No paternity" births are included in the "nonmarital" total.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1998.

## Pregnancy Rate for Teens, ages 15-17

The number of total pregnancies represents the sum of live births, miscarriages and abortions for this age group, ages 15-17. Miscarriages are estimates adapted from a model developed by C. Tietz and J. Bongaarts of the Population Council. All rates are per 1,000 of the age and sex specific population.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1998.

## Child Care and Early Education (2000)

#### Regulated Slots

Each regulated slot for child care accommodates one child in a licensed child care center or group family day care or registered family day care home. This count is inflated because it includes slots with providers who may not fill all "available" slots, as well as part-day programs. "Legally exempt" care provided by relatives or in-home aides to children whose families qualify for child care subsidy is not included in this count.

Source: Child Day Care Licensing Reports CT-200, CT-430, CT-070 dated January 2000. Division of Child Day Care Licensing, Department of Consumer and Industry Services.

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#### Per 100 Children

This rate was obtained by dividing the number of child slots children, ages 0-12. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children would provide basic care or registered family day care home by the number of available in a licensed child care center, group family day

### Average Weekly Cost (full-time)

The average cost of full-time child care (45 hours a week) as children. The cost of infant care or toddler care may well be higher than the average. In general, the cost of care in child of children-infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school-age family day care, and 3) family day care homes for all ages reported by providers in 1) child care centers, 2) group care centers also tends to be higher.

Community Coordinated Child Care agencies by the Michigan Source: Provider files from a January 2000 survey of the regional Community Coordinated Child Care Association.

### Children in Subsidized Care

subsidy payment from the state in January 2000. Eligibility from 100 to 5 percent of the rate determined by the agency for child care subsidies is based on family participation in qualifying income levels (roughly 185% of poverty level). home care aides registered with the state. Subsidies range providers or legally exempt care, such as relatives or in-This number represents the average monthly number of children in child care whose parents were receiving a the Family Independence Program or earnings below Payments are only extended to regulated child care The percentage represents the share of all children.

Source: Child Development and Care Division, Family Independence Agency. (CDC payment detail table - January 2000)

end on September 30th. For example, Fiscal Year 1998 such as child abuse and neglect and out-of-home care Fiscal Years begin on the previous October 1st and 1998. Data from the Family Independence Agency began on October 1, 1997, and ended on Sept 30, are reported in fiscal years.

indicators. Changes on some indicators such as victims of rates indicate worsening conditions for children for most difference between the recent and base year rates by the base year rate: (Recent rate-base rate)/base rate. Rising abuse or neglect may reflect state or local policies or Percentage Change is calculated by dividing the staffing levels.

Percentage change is calculated using unrounded rates so calculations based on published rounded numbers may not reflect the same change. Caution should be used in reviewing trends based on small numbers as they have limited use in comparison or prediction.

Rank is assigned to a county indicator based on the rate of the most recent year, often the average of the three most recent years. A rank of 1 is the "best" rate. Only counties with a rate in the most recent year could be ranked on a given indicator. Rates are calculated when an average of more than five numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically incidents occur in a county. Rates based on small

reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. All rates were based on the appropriate year of population exceptions were the 1999 or 2000 data, where 1998 estimates available from the Office of the State Demographer or the Census Bureau. The only population estimates were used.

Standard measures are used for the various

indicators:

- school dropout, inadequate prenatal care, and students Percentages for child poverty, participation in free or reduced price lunch, low birth-weight babies, high with proficiency in science
- or neglect, children in out-of-home care, and births to investigated families, substantiated victims of abuse Per 1,000 for infant mortality, children in
- Per 100,000 for teen deaths (by accident, homicide and suicide) and child deaths

### Percent in Unregulated Care

The share of total children in subsidized care who are cared for in "legally exempt care" - the homes of their relatives or in their own home by an aide. (Roughly 40 percent of aides are also relatives.)

must register with the Family Independence Agency. Before previous incidence of child abuse or neglect or other serious a recent audit, these providers were not always screened for In order to receive payment from the state, these providers must meet health and safety standards and receive periodic centers, family group homes or registered family day care criminal behavior. Regulated providers such as licensed visits from licensing consultants.

Source: Child Development and Care Division, Michigan Family Independence Agency, 2000. CDC payment detail table

#### Family Support (1999)

### Children Receiving Food Stamps

The percent is based on the 1998 child population estimates. assistance, as well as those receiving no income assistance. Families qualify for Food Stamps with incomes below 130 ncludes those in families receiving other forms of public The monthly number of children receiving food stamps percent of the poverty level. Source: Policy Analysis Division, Michigan Family Independence Agency, Report EY-180 for July 1999.

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### Children Receiving FIP Assistance

In 1997 this program replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) as a cash assistance program to needy families. Families qualify for assistance at incomes less than 67 percent of the poverty level and lose eligibility when gross monthly income reaches \$775 (for a family of three). The percentage represents the share of all children.

Source: Executive Support System (July 1999).

#### Health Care (1999)

### Tested for Lead Poisoning (ages 0-5)

Data reflect only blood test results reported by laboratories to the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) in the year between June 30, 1998 and July 1, 1999. The total population for this age group is based on 1998 estimates. Since data reflect only tests reported to MDCH, more tests for Michigan children may have been conducted but not reported. (Laboratories have been required to report all blood lead test results for Michigan residents to the MDCH since October 1997.) Children with lead levels at or above 10 micrograms per deciliter of blood (mcg/dL) are considered "lead poisoned" by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Source: Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 1999, Michigan Department of Community Health.

### Hospitalized for Asthma

This number represents the total number of hospitalizations of females and males, ages 1-14, discharged from hospitals in Michigan with asthma recorded as the primary diagnosis during the eight-year period (1990-97). Data are reported by the county of residence of the patient. The rate is calculated as per 10,000 children in that age group, based on population estimates for the midpoint year (1993) and multiplied by éight. These numbers and rates underrepresent the prevalence of asthma among children and the incidence of asthma attacks as many children who have asthma may never be hospitalized for the disease.

<sup>1</sup>Lyon-Callo S, Reeves MJ, Wahl R, Hogan JG. *Epidemiology of Asthma Fact Sheet.* Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health. January 2000.

Hospital stays for children in Michigan averaged two days, according to the most recent analysis by the Michigan Department of Community Health. Hospitalization rates for children under the age of 5 (54 per 10,000) were roughly three times those of older children, ages 5-14, (20 per 10,000), and those for African American children (79) were four times higher than their white counterparts (20). Deaths due to asthma were also much higher among African American children. The disproportionately high rates of hospitalization and deaths among African American children may reflect less access to preventive health care, as well as their greater exposure to the disease's triggers such as older or less well-maintained housing stock and air pollutants.

Source: Division of Epidemiology Services, Michigan Department of Community Health. (Michigan In-Patient Data Base, 1990 through 1997)

### Children Insured by Medicaid

All children covered by Medicaid are included in this total. Most recipients are in FIP families, who automatically receive Medicaid, or in families with incomes below 150 percent of poverty—\$24,013 for a family of three. Pregnant women and infants are income eligible at incomes below 185 percent of poverty level. These numbers do not include children in the MIChild ("my child") program, a separate state-designed program that expanded public health insurance for children in families with incomes between 150 and 200 percent of poverty.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Report EY-180 for July 1999.

### Children Insured by MIChild

MIChild (pronounced "my child") is also a federal and state funded program to provide health insurance to children, ages 0-18. Families with income between 150-200 percent of the federal poverty line, roughly \$21,000 and \$28,000 for a family of three in 2000, meet income eligibility. The program was developed with funding made available by federal legislation for States' Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP), created by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33). The Act allocated \$24 billion for 1998 through 2002 to help states provide health insurance to

Three-year averages are presented for most health indicators because they are less likely to be distorted. Rates are calculated for the average number and average population base. Many Michigan counties have small numbers of events for several indicators and small population bases.

children whose families earn too much to be eligible for Medicaid or do not receive health insurance for dependents through an employer. Michigan's maximum share of the federal matching funds is approximately \$92 million, requiring a state match of \$44 million (roughly \$1 state for every \$2 federal). (In July 2000, a total of 13,209 children had been enrolled in MIChild in the state.) The percentage represents the share of all children, ages 0-18.

Source: MAXIMUS of East Lansing. MIChild July 1999 Executive Summary, Table 2.

### Children with Disabilities (1999)

### Students in Special Education

This figure represents the percent of the enrolled public school students who are diagnosed with a mental or physical condition resulting in their eligibility for special education services. Local school districts report this information to the Michigan Department of Education. The county numbers represent the children served by local and intermediate school districts within the county. Children in programs operated by the Michigan Departments of Corrections, Community Health, or the Family Independence Agency are not included.

Source: Students by Diagnostic Category Source Form SE-4568- School Year1998-99. Michigan Department of Education.

### Children Receiving SSI (per 1,000)

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal program of the Social Security Administration that provides direct cash payments to low income aged, blind and disabled persons who have few financial assets. Children under age 18 are eligible if they:

- have special health care needs as determined by assessment under SSI criteria;
- require institutional care but can be cared for at home for less cost;
- are "Department wards," that is, receiving foster care or for whom there is an adoption assistance agreement (Title IV-E).

The criteria for disability include medical proof of a physical or mental condition or conditions that result in marked and severe functional limitations lasting or expected to last at least 12 months or to result in death. As of January 1999, the maximum monthly amount for a child was \$342.67. Persons who are eligible for SSI are automatically eligible for Medicaid. They are also eligible for food stamps if they live in a household with only SSI or Family Independence Program (FIP) recipients.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency. Special run from Executive Support System for July 1999.

#### Juvenile Justice (1998)

# Arrests for Violent and Property Index Crimes, Ages 10-17

The Uniform Crime Reports of the Michigan State Police tabulates the number of arrests for eight index crimes: 1) murder, 2) rape, 3) robbery, 4) aggravated assault, 5) larceny, 6) burglary, 7) motor vehicle theft, and 8) arson.

The first four are considered *violent* index offenses. The last four are *property* index offenses.

The arrest count reflects numbers of arrests not youth; repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses are counted each time. Although in Michigan's criminal justice system seventeen year-olds are not considered "juveniles," they are included as juveniles in national statistics. They are included here for comparability to national data. The rate is based on the number of index crime or violent index arrests per 1,000 children ages 10-17.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police. Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center. As these data are periodically updated, electronic information may differ from the data presented here.



### Trend Indicators

(in order of their appearance on state/county profiles)

#### **Economic Security**

## Child poverty, Ages 0-4 and Ages 5-17

The poverty rate for children includes all children while poverty for school-aged children includes only "related" children—defined as "related" to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption, and other persons under age 18 related to the family head. Poverty rates for children, ages 0-4, were not included in the census estimates, but were calculated by subtracting school-aged children in poverty from all children in poverty and dividing by the difference in the poverty universe. Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.

The 1995 school district and county child poverty estimates by the Census Bureau are based on combining results of the 1994 March Current Population Survey and data derived from federal income tax returns, food stamp participation and 1990 decennial census figures.

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, Bureau of the Census. File EST95\_MI.dat, February 1999.

## Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price School Lunches

This indicator includes the percentage of all public school students receiving free or reduced price school lunches in school years from 1989-90 and 1998-99. Students from families reporting income between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for reduced price meals, while children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or "free" meal. National estimates indicate that about 17 percent of children eligible for free or reduced price school meals do not apply. The rate reflects the number of children who are receiving free or reduced price meals divided by total school enrollment during that school year.

Source: Report of School Program Operations (FNS-10), Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition, Michigan Department

#### Child Health

### Inadequate Prenatal Care

As defined by the Kessner Index, inadequate prenatal care occurs when no care was received, if care began during the third trimester or fewer than five visits occurred, when the length of gestation was 34 weeks or more. (When the length of gestation was less than 34 weeks, fewer visits are considered adequate.)

The percentage of births to women who had inadequate prenatal care represents the share of all mothers giving live birth. This indicator does not reveal the quality of care, and inadequate prenatal care per se does not cause poor birth outcomes.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1998).

### Low Birth-Weight Babies

Babies of low birth-weight weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth. Low birth-weight percentages reflect the number of resident low weight births per 100 resident live births.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1998).

#### Infant Mortality

This rate shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Although infants who died in a given year, such as 1999, may have been born in the previous year, death rates are based on the number of live births in the year of death. This rate also does not reflect the quality of life for those who have survived life-threatening disease or injury.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1999).

# Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14 (rate per 100,000)

The child death rate is the number of deaths from **all** causes, including disease and injury, per 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Cammunity Health (Calendar years 1986-1997). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

#### Child Safety

### Children in Investigated Families

These children are in families where an investigation was conducted after a complaint of suspected child abuse or neglect was received by the Child Protective Services Division of the Family Independence Agency. Families may be investigated more than once in a given year, so these numbers represent a duplicated count. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

Source: Report PS-315, Referrals Studied, Children's Protective Services (Fiscal Years 1988 and 1998). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988) and U.S. Census Bureau (1998).

**"Child abuse"** means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare or by a teacher or teacher's aide that occurs through nonaccidental physical or mental injury; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; or maltreatment.

"Child neglect" means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare that occurs through either of the following:

- (i) Negligent treatment, including the failure to provide adeqate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care.
- (ii) Placing a child at an unreasonable risk to child's health or welfare by failure of the parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare to intervene to eliminate that risk when that person is able to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of the risk.



## Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect

These victims reflect an unduplicated count of children in a given fiscal year where alleged abuse or neglect is confirmed after an investigation. The operational definitions for child abuse and neglect are found in the Services Manual of the Family Independence Agency.

The rate is the number of child abuse and neglect victims per 1,000 divided by the children under age 18 using annual population estimates.

Source: Report PS-31D, Victims by Category of AbusefNeglect, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1998). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

### Children in Out-of-Home Care

Children in out-of-home care includes a count of all children in facilities or placements supervised by the Family Independence Agency (FIA) or the courts. Children receiving aftercare services in their own homes or those placed with a relative or guardian are not included. Data for four quarters are used to calculate an annual average. The rate is calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

The total number of children in out-of-home care will exceed the count of foster care for child victims of abuse or neglect and children adjudicated delinquent because court-supported out-of-home care for neglect or delinquency care is included. Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Mental Health are not included, these numbers are viewed as an under-count of children in out-of-home care.

Source: Report PS-315, Children's Protective Services Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1998). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

#### Adolescence

### Births to Teens, Ages 15-17

Rates are based on population estimates for an incidence per 1,000 women in this age group.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1998). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

# Deaths by Accident, Homicide, Suicide, for Teens, Ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)

Deaths caused by accidental injury, homicide, or suicide for teens, ages 15-19, are included in this total. Rates are calculated for every 100,000 youths.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health. Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

#### High School Dropouts

Michigan's annual dropout rate is calculated on the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public schools in a given year and the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the next year. This difference, which reflects the students who left school and did not return during the following school year, is then adjusted for graduating students and transfers in and out of the district or the state. The rate represents one year only. The calculation does not reflect those who return to an adult education program to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. Districts with negative dropout rates were not included. If such districts represented more than 15 percent of the total county adjusted enrollment, county totals were not presented. For the 1990-91 school year, two counties were so affected; in 1996-97 no districts reported negative rates.

Source: Retention Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (1990-91 and 1997-98 school year). (Obtained Oct. 1999) As these data are periodically updated, electronic information, particularly for more recent years, may differ from the data presented here.

#### Education

## Students with Proficiency in Science

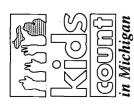
Grade-level data on the county pages reflect only the percentages and numbers of students performing at a proficient level on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) science tests. The 1995-96 year was used for comparison because that was the first year this version of the test was used. This percentage represents the share of all students in that grade in that county taking the initial test. Proficiency in science is defined as a scaled score above 399 of a possible 550 (grade 5) or 561 (grade 8).

The MEAP is a statewide testing program to provide information to identify educational needs. (Additional information about how to interpret and use MEAP scores is available in the Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook.)

Source: MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education K-12 data base, District 5/8 scients wit for 1996 and 1999 (School years 1993-94 and

Students in charter schools, also known as public school academies, have not been included in the enrollment or population base to calculate the following indicators: participation in free or reduced price lunch, achievement (as measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program) or high school dropout. Many of these schools have not been required to comply with reporting requirements. Although their enrollment has increased, they still encompass a small share (2%) of all K-12 public education students.





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